A DEFENCE OF THE Missionaries Arts:

WHEREIN

The Charge of Disloyalty, Rebellions, Plots, and Treasons, asserted Page 76 of that Book, are fully proved against the Members of the Church of *Rome*, in a brief Account of the several Plots contrived, and Rebellions raised by the Papists against the Lives and Dignities of Sovereign Princes since the Reformation.

[— Hicks]

By the Authour of the *Missionaries Arts*.

LONDON,
Printed for *Richard Wilde*, at the Map of the World in St. *Paul's* Church-yard. 1689.

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TO THE READER.

IT is ſtrange, that of all men Papiſts ſhould calumniate Proteſtants with Treaſon and Rebellions; were Modeſty an Eſſential in the Complexion of a Jeſuite, ſurely they would forbear, or Charity they ſo much talk of, and ſo little practiſe, to be found among them. Are horrid Maſſacres, villanous Aſſaſſinations, or Poiſonings, the Effect of Charity? Or, Is Malice inveterate, Traducing or Lying the Fruit thereof? Yet nothing is more obvious in the whole courſe of Hiſtory than thoſe diabolical Machinations and helliſh Conſpiracies of Prieſts and Jeſuites, eſpecially within this laſt hundred and fifty years; and, generally ſpeaking, Princes, and crowned Heads, have been moſt the objects of their Fury; and leſt the palliation of Villany ſhould paſs on the weaker ſort, and this Objection any way obtain, That forſooth moſt of theſe Contrivances were againſt Heretical Princes, excommunicated by the Pope and Church, and by conſequence delivered over to Satan, and that the killing of them really was no Murther, no more than of Wolves or Bears.

To this I anſwer, That Princes of the ſame Communion, as *Henry* the Third of *France*, could not eſcape their fatal Stab, who never made profeſſion of any other; and though *Henry* the Fourth was firſt a Proteſtant, and by them conſtrained to change, nay, and highly indulging them in his latter years, and as *Mathieus* ſays in his Life, to all appearance was devout, I mean in their way; yet from *Ravilliac*'s Hand all this could not defend him. We need not long here fix, but look on former times, where for five or ſix hundred years nothing hath been more common, or more lamentable, than the ſtory of ſeveral Princes, ſtruck with the Lightening of the Court of *Rome*, and others wholly ruined by the Vatican Thunder, the conſequences being either their own Tragical Ends, or, at the moſt favourable, ſtrong and laſting Rebellions, which all converſant in Hiſtory may plainly ſee; and ſo dextrous were they in tranſlating to the other

World, that in the very Hoſt it ſelf was Poiſon given to one of the German Emperours, ſo that Silence to none is a more neceſſary Virtue, eſpecially in this Caſe, than to regular Monks and Friars, who for ſeveral Ages have been the very Peſt and Bane of Secular Princes, acting not only their Villanies in the Time of the Holy War, but in the time of their Antipopes alſo. But to return to our own Nation: What Barbarities have they not committed? What Impieties have they not been guilty of? What Cruelties have they left unattempted? and yet with a brazen Front daily beſpatter Proteſtants, accuſing them of what themſelves were Authours of; imitating herein the very Skum of Mankind; for none ſhall ſooner call another Rogue than he that really is one; In whoſe mouth is Whore and Bitch more frequent, than hers that is a common Proſtitute? And to proceed: What Diſorder did they not cauſe, to plague and peſter *Harry* the Eighth? What Commotions did they not raiſe all the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, beſides the Attempts upon her Perſon? What Diviſions did they not nouriſh all the time of *Edward* the Sixth, and in his death had no ſmall ſhare? How horridly deſperate they were in King *James*'s time, appears by their inhumane Powder-Treaſon; how intriguing they were in his Cabinet Councils is but too ſad a Truth to relate; fomenting his humour in the Spaniſh Match, a blemiſh inglorious to his Memory, leaving the *Pallſgrave* (though his Son in Law) a Victim to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and after by the Match with *France*, how did he embroil his Son! they managing underhand the Queen, and ſhe by her powerfull Influence did the King; ſo that all the miſchievous Evils of *Charles* the Firſt they, like a Mole, wrought under ground, ſpotting his Life with that buſineſs of *Rochell*, and the Attempt of the Iſle of *Rhee*, from whence the Proteſtants generally date the ruine of their Church in *France*, and by the riſing of the French Monarchs ſince that time has endangered the ruine of the whole Proteſtant Intereſt all over *Europe*, as of late years has been manifeſtly evident; and laſtly they drew a Civil War upon him, though the Effects proved fatal, as well to themſelves as others, (Prieſts generally being no reaching Politicians;) the conſequence of which all men here do know: But that which moſt ſurprizes is their Villany in concluſion; for when his farther Life could yield them no advantage, they then conſpired his Death; and to that end was a Correſpondence kept with *Ireton* and ſome others, not doubting, he being gone, to have the bringing up of the Children, the Queen being wholly theirs, and managed to their Devotion; and how fatal this has been I need not farther ſpeak; and if any are deſirous of farther

ther ſatisfaction, let them read Dr. *Moulin's* Anſwer to *Philanax Anglicus*, written by an Apoſtate Proteſtant, who found not his Account by turning Papiſt, as indeed few of them have done; a man I muſt needs ſay of very good natural parts, though in ſeveral things but ill applied them; and his Converſation ſpoke him a Gentleman, but withall of a violent and impetuous Temper to whatever he took, and unfortunate in moſt things he projected. I am the longer on this Character, becauſe moſt of our whiſtling Prieſts and noiſie Jeſuites have raked for their Clamours againſt Proteſtants about the buſineſs of Rebellion, for many years laſt paſt, out of the Dunghill of that Book, written not long after the King's coming in; ſo that 'tis plain, that by their legerdemain Tricks in the Parliament Army they made them mutinous againſt their Lords and Maſters; and in the time of the Agitatour's being rampant, meeting, as they ſay, in *Putney* Church, they were very brisk in Maſquerade among them, ſeveral Prieſts, ſome as Troupers, others private Soldiers then liſted, and though theſe Agitatours were firſt ſet up by *Ireton*, yet in proceſs of time they became ſo unruly, and ſo beyond meaſure inſolent, that they were by force neceſſitated to ſuppreſs them, and they were the occaſion of breaking up that ſeparate Party of *Cromwell* and *Ireton* in the name of the Army which they had entred into with the King, and by reaſon of them the King was frighted from *Hampton-Court*, making his Eſcape to the Iſle of *Wight*, which did not long precede his death. Now after a lapſe of ſome years his Son *Charles* the Second, with the reſt of the Royal Family, were reſtored, and let us take a ſhort view of their Tranſactions under him, where no ſooner he was ſettled, but there came in whole Shoals of Prieſts from ſeveral parts beyond Seas, and *Ireland*, who for ſeveral years before had ſcarce any, and thoſe that were skulking and lying cloſe, was in a little time almoſt overſtocked; and Father *Walſh*, who was a kind of a Trimmer among them, and, to ſpeak truth, an honeſter ſort of a man than moſt of them were, and willing to introduce the King's Authority as well as that of the Popes, to that End went over with the Duke of *Ormond*; and being countenanced by him, ſummoned an Aſſembly in *Dublin* to be held, of the moſt principal of them, where what a ſtir he had, and how ſtrangely bigotted thoſe Iriſh Underſtandings were to the See of *Rome*, is by himſelf at large ſet forth in his loyal Formulary: But one thing which himſelf notes is not unworthy the recital, The General among them were ſo ſtrongly poſſeſt with ſome ſtrange Cataſtrophe that was to arrive (eminently no doubt) to their Advantage, in the year approaching of Sixty ſix, that they generally expreſſed

themſelves ſo averſe from complying with the King in thoſe matters, a violent preſumption that the firing of *London* had been for ſome years in contriving; and the mention that is made of a Plot in the *April* Gazette,--65. was put into the Heads (by ſome Raſcally Prieſts) of thoſe poor little Rogues that were hangued, one of the main things charged upon them being the Firing of the City of *London*, and what influence their Councils had in that Prince's Reign, is obnoxious to all conſidering Men, by the breaking the triple League by that cloſe Alliance between *France* and *England* for the Extirpation of Proteſtancy out of Heretical *Holland*, and no doubt, had it ſucceeded, out of *England* alſo, and the reaſon why it was not effected, was the Parliament's and People's Aukwardneſs to the War; but notwithſtanding they were ſo not diſcouraged, but they reſolved to go on with their Deſigns ſtill in *England*, keeping, by the means of *Coleman* and Father *le Chaiſe*, a conſtant Correſpondence with the Court of *France*, and ſo ſtrong was their Aſcendent with *Charles* the Second, that he publiſhes a Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, by which, as *Coleman* in his Letters ſays, he doubted not the bringing in of their Religion; but this ſo allarmed the Parliament, that they were ſtrangely uneaſie and reſtleſs with him, reſolving to give him no more Money untill he had recalled it, which at laſt with regret he did. This ſtrangely nettled our Roguiſh Catholicks, who by this thought their Game cock ſure; but being fruſtrated, uſed him in their Diſcourſes as if he had been a Cobler, as pitifull, irreſolute, nothing of Honour, his Word no ways to be relied on, and not worthy of a Crown; and from that day forward plotted his removal, to make way, as they ſuppoſed, for a Man of Honour and Reſolution, and who would not be balked with any thing of a Parliament; which at the laſt, as a great many ſuppoſe, they effectually did. And now *James* the Second aſcended the Throne, and how the Sceptre by him was ſwayed, needs no long characteriſing; for Father *Petre*, with his Ghoſtly Aſſociates, managed moſt things under him, who with that Prieſtly Violence ſo hurried on things, that on him at laſt the Tower of *Siloam* fell, and ſo weak and ridiculous were their Politicks, that they are not worth blurring Paper. Now to ſum up all, it is plain by what precedes, That the ſeveral Popes and Court of *Rome*, in places where they power had, have been moſt Imperious and domineering, and nothing ſo bloudy, baſe, or cruel, but by their Prieſts has acted been, not in other Countries only, but in this our Nation too, for ſince the twelfth year, or thereabouts, Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, Popery we may compare to an Impoſthume breeding

ding in the very Trunk of this Political Body, and broke in the year forty two into a Civil War, diſcharging only part, not all the corrupt matter; and ſince regathering head, and filling up, about four years ago broke the ſecond time, caſting forth Filth and Corruption in quantity abounding, the Stench thereof offending almoſt all Men in the Nation, but I do not doubt but our State Phyſicians will uſe ſuch deterſive or cleanſing Medicines, as well as ſanative, as ſhall not effect a Palliative but a real and thorough Cure, and that the Countrey may be reſtored to its ſound habit of Body. Now therefore as to the enſuing Treatiſe, it was occaſioned by that Hero of Engliſh Jeſuitiſm, Mr. *Pulton*, who being ſtrangely nettled at thoſe ſtinging Truths contained in the Miſſionaries Arts, challenges the Authour to make good his Aſſertion in page 76. *viz.* That the Romaniſts Treaſons owned by their Popes, and by their great Men approved of ſince the Reformation, do far outnumber all the Plots and Inſurrections that the Papiſts, or Malice itſelf can lay to the charge of Proteſtants; all which notwithſtanding have been wholly condemned by the Body of our famous Divines: To ſatisfie therefore this *Savoy* Champion, and vindicate the Aſſertion aforeſaid, the Authour of this Account with no little pains has endeavoured to give entire ſatisfaction: But ſuch has the Misfortune been of Writers Proteſtant, that in dealing in Controverſies they have to doe with a ſort of Men, that when they have, yet will ſeemiugly take no Anſwer; and their laſt refuge is generally Banter and Whiffle, if downright Railing will not doe the feat. The Subject of this Treatiſe is moſt matter of Fact, and the Citations, though from their own ſelves no way unfairly uſed; for if otherwiſe they appear, let them openly be expoſed, that all that are impartial may ſee and judge, whether any thing of Paſſion, Envy, or Malice, has Prepoſſed the Authour, I know 'tis natural for Men, when they have a bad Cauſe to manage, to be froward and teſty, and where they are galled to kick and wince, and inſtead of arguing cloſely to the purpoſe, to ſeek Evaſions that may ſeem plauſible, at leaſt to the leſs refined Underſtandings, which has been the great Maſterpiece of Romiſh Prieſts and Jeſuites for many years together; for by their little Witticiſms and Jokes upon Names, they keep up among their Party a kind of Reputation, not unlike *Jack Pudding*'s on a Stage, they pleaſe (though at the ſame time delude) the fooliſh and gazing People; and if it happens that one ſlip falls from a Proteſtant Pen, or a Citation careleſly paſſed, that has not proved true, what a Clutter have they not made about it, though the main of the Sub-

Subject ſtill remains good. This, as a demonſtration, plainly proves the Weakneſs of their Cauſe; and had Mr. *Pulton* but candidly read the Hiſtory of the laſt Hundred Years, he muſt have acknowledged that this his great Challenge was a vain and frivolous Motion, and never needed to have given the Authour this Trouble; which being done, it's hoped will be to his firm conviction, and not only his, but any other who have been impoſed on by falſe Notions. The truth is, this Treatiſe has been written above this year, but ſuch was the Iniquity of the Times, that they would not bear, much leſs permit its then Publication; however its hoped 'tis not too late the World in this point to ſatisfie, the only Scope, Deſign, and End of this Diſcourſe.

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Anno 1520. IN the year (*a*) 1520. about three years after *Luther* began to preach, was that almoſt univerſal Rebellion in *Spain*, againſt the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, which laſted four years.

(*a*) *Fowl.* p. 287.

1523. Three years after, the Earl of *Deſmond* entred into a (*b*) Conſpiracy againſt our King *Henry* the Eighth, and had procur'd a promiſe of aſſiſtance from King *Francis* the Firſt of *France*; the Articles of which Agreement are yet extant; whereby it appears that the Deſign was, to make the Duke of *Suffolk* (then in *France*) King; but King *Francis* being taken Priſoner at the Battel of *Pavia* the year following, and the Duke of *Suffolk* ſlain, the Deſign fell.

(*b*) *Fowl.* p. 301. 302.

1524.

1525. The next year the *Iriſh* rebell'd, and murther'd many of the *Engliſh* Inhabitants.

1535. But (*c*) Ten years after, the Pope drew up his Bull againſt K. *Henry*, though he did not publiſh it till

1538. 1538. wherein he aſſerts his Authority over Kings, to plant and deſtroy as he ſees good; and then proceeds with the Advice of his Cardinals to ſummon the King and all his Adherents, to appear before him at *Rome* on a day appointed; threatening them with the greater Excommunication, in caſe of Non-appearance; and declaring Him and his Poſterity incapable of any Honours, Poſſeſſions, or even of being

(*c*) *Fowl.* p. 315. See the Bull at the end of *Brutum Fulmen. Lond.* 16. 4to.

being Witneſſes; abſolves all his Subjects from their Oaths of Fidelity, and commands them upon pain of Excommunication, not to obey him or his Officers; enjoyning all Chriſtians to have no Commerce with him, all Eccleſiaſticks to leave the Land, and all Dukes, Marqueſſes, *&c.* under the ſame penalty, to drive him out of his Kingdom; declares all Leagues made with him by any Princes void, exhorting them to endeavour his Ruine with their whole power; beſtowing all the Goods of his Adherents upon ſuch as would ſeize them; commanding all Biſhops to declare the King and his Followers Excommunicate, and denouncing the ſame Cenſures againſt whoſoever ſhould hinder the publication of this Bull. Anno 1538.

This piece of prodigious Impudence and Vanity would not ſatisfie the Pope, but he immediately ſet his Inſtruments to work to proſecute the deſign of his thundering Bull; ſo that the beginning of the next year this Letter was written from *Paris* to one Fryar *Forreſt*. 1536.

* *Hunting of the Romiſh Fox. P. 3, 4, 5.*

* Brother,

WE behold how the King is changed from a Chriſtian to an Heretick; and how he hath robb'd Chriſt's Vicar of his Rights and Privileges, by placing himſelf in his Holineſs's Seat there, as Supreme over the Catholick Church within the Realm. It was the late damn'd Aſſembly of Lords and Commons furthered his Pride, otherwiſe he could not nor durſt not aſſume it to himſelf: We have thought of theſe paſſages, and do agree, That there is no way to break this Tyrant's Neck but one; Puff him up in his Pride, and let our Friends ſay unto him, That it is beneath ſo mighty a Monarch as he, to adviſe with Parliaments, but to act all in Perſon; and that it behooveth

Anno 1536. *hooveth his Majesty to be chief Actor himself. If he assumes this, it will take off great Blemishes from the Nation, which the Church holds them guilty of, and doe our Business: For then the People (it being contrary to their Laws) will fall from him; also the Catholick Party of his Council will be too strong for the Hereticks, and then the Common sort will be the abler to declare his Tyranny. This is to be contriv'd with the Church's Members, and cautiously, because it is observed that the Parliaments of* England *have hindred the Church in most of the Kings Reigns, otherwise She had held her Party better than She does now. You have our Convent's hearty Prayers for your Guide.*

From St. Francis *at* Paris
primo. Id. Jan. 1536.

Thomas Powell.

This Letter was found two years after among Father *Forrest*'s Papers, together with an account of vast Summes which he had expended for the Church of *Rome* and her Designs.

* But this Design not being sufficient, the Pope offered *England* to *James* the Fifth, King of *Scots*, and presented him with a Cap and consecrated Sword.

When that Offer of what was none of his succeeded not according to his Desires, the same Pope 1537. *Paul* the 3d. by his Bull of the † year following, absolv'd in general, all Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, unto Heretical Kings, Princes and States, as they be Enemies unto the Holy See of St. *Peter*; all Men from the tye of their Heretical Wives; Wives from their Heretical Husbands, *&c.* which was accompanied with a ‖ Rebellion in *Lincolnshire*, under the Conduct of one *Mackarel*, a Monk, to the number of Twenty thousand; against

* *Fowlis* Hist. of Romish Treas. p. 316.
† *Foxes & Firebrands*, part. 2. p. 34. *Dublin*, 1682. Mr. *Mason* Minister of *Finglas*, in the year 1566. copied the substance of the Bull out of the Records at *Paris*.
‖ *Fowlis*'s Hist. p. 316. *Surii Commentar.* p. 314. *Speed*'s Chron. p. 1033.

gainſt whom the King prepar'd to march in Perſon: but their firſt Fury being over, they embraced the King's Pardon, and returned home. But this Commotion was ſucceeded by * another more dangerous, led by the Lord *Lumley*, ſeveral Knights and Gentlemen, with moſt of the Clergy: this Army in the *North* conſiſted of 40000 Men, well Armed, who call'd themſelves the Holy Pilgrimage, and the Pilgrimage of Grace; they had the Five Wounds of our Lord, the Chalice, and the Hoſt, painted in their Standard, and the Name of Jeſus upon their Sleeves; their whole pretence was for Religion: in their March they took *Pontefract* Caſtle, but were at length appeas'd. But † ſoon after the ſame Perſons raiſed another Inſurrection, in which ſeveral Monks came armed into the Field as Souldiers, who were taken, and with the Ring-leaders of the Rebellion Executed. Anno 1537.

* *Surii Comment. brevis.* p. 314. *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 316. *Speed's* Chron. p. 1034.

† *Speed's* Chr. p. 1041, 1042.

|| Two years after (if not the next year to the laſt Rebellion, for ſome place it in the year 1538.) the Marqueſs of *Exceter*, the Lord *Montacute*, and his Brother, Sir *Edward Nevill*, and others, enter'd into a Conſpiracy to depoſe the King, and advance *Reynold Pool*, then Dean of *Exceter*, and afterwards Cardinal to the Throne; for which, the Marqueſs, Lord *Montacute*, and Sir *Edward Nevill*, were Beheaded upon *Tower-Hill*. 1539.

|| *Speed's* Chr. p. 1044.

In the year 1546. * Pope *Paul* the Third, not content with his ſhewing his pretended Authority over Kings in the two Bulls mention'd before, publiſhed another in favour of the Jeſuits, whereby he exempts them and their Goods from the Power of any but himſelf; and commands all Princes to ſwear not to moleſt the Society, or invade their Privileges; and pronounces an *Anathema* againſt all who will not obey the Bull. 1546.

* *Bulla Quarta Pauli Tertii. Jeſuitis conceſſa apud* Hoſpin. *Hiſtor. Jeſuit.* p. 104, 105, 106. this Bull is called by the Jeſuits, *Mare magnum.*

† Two

Anno 1548. * Two years after this, King *Edward* the Sixth being ſettled in the Throne, one *Body*, a Commiſſioner, pulling down Images by the King's Order, was ſtabbed by a Prieſt, and a Rebellion was rais'd in *Cornwall*, *Humphrey Arundell*, Governour of the *Mount*, with other Gentlemen, gathering together Ten thouſand Men, beſieged *Exceter*, and reduc'd it to very great Extremity; declaring they would have Popery and the Six Articles reſtor'd: They fought four ſeveral Battels with the King's Forces, but at laſt were entirely Routed, and their Leaders

*Speed's Chronicle. p. 1110, to 1114.

1549. Executed Yet the next year in † *Norfolk* they Rebell'd again, and when the King ſent them his Pardon they refus'd it: after which, they took the City of *Norwich*, and fir'd it, beat the Marqueſs of *Northampton*, and were very near Defeating the Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Cannon they took, and refus'd the King's Pardon a ſecond time, but were at length Defeated; and ſo were (*a*) another Party, who took Arms upon the ſame Account, that year in *Yorkſhire*. There were other Inſurrections in this King's time, which I will not at preſent mention, only obſerve what is confeſs'd by a late noted Authour of the *Romiſh* Church, ‖ *That theſe Riſings of the Laity in ſuch numbers, for their former way of Religion, would not have been, had not their Clergy juſtified it unto them.*

† *Speed's* Chronicle. p. 1114, 1115, 1116.

(*a*) *Speed's* Chron. p. 1116, 1117.

Fifth part of Church Government. p. 139. Oxford. 1687.

1555. (*b*) After this, we find that Pope *Paul* the Fourth, following the ſteps of his thundering Name-ſake, when the Dyet of the *Germans* at *Ausburgh* made an Edict for full Liberty of Conſcience, whereby the Proteſtants were maintain'd in the Poſſeſſion of their Church Revenues, fell into a furious rage, publickly threatening the Emperour and King of the *Romans*, That he would make them repent it; proteſting, that if he did not recall the Edict, he would proceed

(*b*) *Hiſt. of the Council of* Trent. p. 262, 263. *London.* 1684. 8vo.

proceed againſt them with as ſevere Cenſures as he intended to uſe againſt the Proteſtants; telling all the Ambaſſadors in his Court, That he was above all Princes, that he expected not that they ſhould treat with him as with their Equal, that he could alter and take away Kingdoms as he thought good: And one day at Dinner, in the preſence of many Perſons of the higheſt Quality, he affirmed, That he would ſubject all Princes under his Foot. No wonder then that the ſame Spirit of Oppoſition to Princes actuate the Members of the Church, which poſſeſſ'd their Head in ſuch a degree, that upon the Reſignation of the Emperour *(c) Charles* the Fifth, *Ferdinand* his Brother was rejected by the Pope; who affirmed, That none had power to Reſign but into his hands; and ſo it belong'd to him to nominate a Succeſſor, not to the Electors: but he kept the Imperial Crown, though the Pope would never acknowledge him for Emperour. With the ſame Haughtineſs did he demean himſelf towards (*d*) Sir *Edward Karn*, the *Engliſh* Agent at *Rome*; who acquainting him, by order from her Majeſty, of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion to the Crown, the Pope anſwer'd, *That the Kingdom of* England *was held in Fee of the Apoſtolick See, that ſhe being Illegitimate could not ſucceed, and therefore it was great boldneſs in her to aſſume the Government without his leave; yet if ſhe would renounce her Title, and refer all to him, he would act as became his Honour.* But the Queen took no care to ſatisfie this bluſtering Gentleman, who ſoon after dyed.

(c) *Fowl. Hiſt. of Romiſh Treaſons.* p 287.

(d) *Idem.* p. 329.

Anno 1555.

1558.

* But the Pope who ſucceeded him, *Pius* the Fourth, iſſued out a ſtrict Bull, commanding all the Learned of that Church to find out Arguments to perſuade Subjects to break their Oaths of Allegiance, in favour of the Apoſtolick See; in order to which

* *Foxes and Firebrands.* part. 2. p 20.

1560.

Anno 1560. which, he granted ſeveral Diſpenſations to preach among the Proteſtants of *England*, and to marry, if need were. And the ſame year his good Sons in *Ireland*, by their example, ſhewed their Obedience to it; * for *Shan O Neale*, Earl of *Tyrone*, rebelled, but finding himſelf too weak, ſubmitted and had his Pardon, though not till two years after. In the mean

* *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 302.

1561. while, *viz.*† the next year, the Pope's Nuncio in *Ireland* joyn'd himſelf to the Rebels, publickly aſſiſting them; and by his Authority pronounced the Queen deprived of that Kingdom. But the year

† *Idem* p. 329.

1562. following, though the *Iriſh* ſubmitted, yet || *Arthur Pool* and others, contriv'd to joyn themſelves with the Duke of *Guiſe*, land an Army in *Wales*, and Proclaim the Queen of *Scots*: to which, the * following Pope afterwards added his endeavours to get our Queen Murthered, as the Writer of his Life informs us.

|| *Idem.* p. 330.

* Gabut. *Vit. Pii Quinti.* l. 3. c. 9. *apud.* Fowl. *ubi ſupra* & Thuanus. *lib.* 44. *ibid.*

1563. But in the mean time, that it might not be ſaid of this, that he neglected any thing for the advantage of his Supreme Power, to keep his hand in ure, † he publiſhed a Monitory againſt the Queen of *Navarre*, declaring, That if ſhe did not turn *Romaniſt* within ſix Months, he would deprive her of her Dominions, and give them to any that would conquer them; but the King of *France* promiſing to ſtand by her, his terrible Threat ſerv'd only to ſhew how ready he was to Depoſe all Princes that offended him, if his Power had been equal to his Will.

† *Fowl.* Hiſt. p. 367.

|| And in this year it was that the Council of *Trent* made that excellent Decree, whereby they confirmed all the Canons of Popes and Councils; which ſet the Pope above Princes, gave him Power over them, and exempted the Clergy from being ſubject to them; thereby endeavouring to Depoſe all

|| *Concil. Trid. Seſs.* 25. c. 20. Decemb. 4. 1563.

all Princes, who knew themſelves and their Rights too well to truckle under the uſurped Power of their Supreme Head. Anno 1563.

*Fowlis's Hiſt. p. 366.

* But though the Pope could not ſend any Sovereign Prince of his Errand to deſtroy the Houſe of *Navarre*, yet ſuch obedient Sons were the Cardinal of *Lorrain*, and the reſt of the Houſe of *Guiſe*, that they reſolv'd its Ruine. To which End they ſent Captain *Dimanche* into *Spain*, to get Aſſiſtance, there, deſigning to fall upon *Bearn*, ſeize the Queen of *Navarre*, the young King, and his Siſter, and ſend them to the Inquiſition in *Spain*, to be proceeded againſt as Hereticks: but this Deſign was diſcovered, and ſo came to nothing. But in the ſame year we are informed by one of the *Engliſh* Spies at *Rome*, That the Pope granted Indulgences and Pardons to any Perſon that ſhould aſſault Queen *Elizabeth*, either in private or publick; or to any Cook, Baker, Vintner, Phyſician, Brewer, Grocer, Chirurgion, or any other Calling, that ſhould make her away; together with an abſolute Remiſſion of Sins to ſuch Perſon's Heirs, and an Annuity for ever, and to be one of the Privy Council, ſucceſſively, whoſoever Reigned. 1564.

Edward Dennum, See his Letter to the Lord *Cecil* of *April.* 13. 1564. in *Foxes and Firebrands*, p. 51, to 56.--out of the Memorials of the Lord *Cecil.*

† *Speed's* Chr. p. 1162. *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 302.

† To the Endeavours of the Pope, *O Neale* likewiſe added his, by rebelling again, and murthering the *Engliſh*; committing the moſt barbarous Cruelties imaginable; but his Power was broken in a pitcht Battel the year following; notwithſtanding which, he continued his Rebellion till two years after, when he was Stabb'd by *Alexander Oge*, whoſe Brother he had ſlain before. 1565. 1567.

But though the Rebels had ſuch ill ſucceſs, yet the Pope will not be diſheartened, but the next year ſends one ‖ *Rodolpho*, a rich *Florentine* Gentleman, into *England*, to ſtir up the People againſt the Queen: To 1568.

‖ *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 130, 131.

Anno 1568. To him the King of *Spain* joins the Marqueſs of *Cetona*, who, under the pretence of an Embaſſy, was ſent over to countenance the Rebellion, and command the Forces which the Duke of *Alva* ſhould ſend from the Low Countries; in order to which *La Motte*, Governour of *Dunkirk*, had come privately, in the Habit of a Sailer, to ſound the Ports. *Rodolpho* was furniſhed with plenty of Money from the Pope, which he diſtributed to make a Party; into which they drew the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, with others, who, perceiving their Plot diſcovered, ſubmitted, and begged Pardon. This Deſign the Pope was ſo zealous for, that he aſſured the Spaniards he would go along with them himſelf, if need were, and engage all his Goods and Treaſure in the Service. Nor was this the only Deſign of the Pope * at this time; for in purſuit of his Predeceſſour's Bull againſt her, he adviſed the Queen-Mother of *France* to ſeize on the Dominions of the Queen of *Navarre*, becauſe ſhe was an Heretick; offering (if ſhe approved of it) by his Papal Authority to appoint one of the Houſe of *Valois* to be King of thoſe Territories; which if ſhe did not like, he was reſolved to give them to the King of *Spain*; but that Prince, knowing they muſt be won by the Sword, declined accepting the Pope's Bounty.

Import. Conſid. p. 57.

* *Id.* p. 368.

1569. † Hitherto the Members of the Church of *Rome* made no ſcruple to reſort to the Proteſtant Churches, both for Prayer and Preaching; but this Year Pope *Pius Quintus* publiſhed his Bull againſt the Queen, upon which they all withdrew from any ſuch Communion with us. || In this Bull the Pope calls the Queen the pretended Queen of *England*, a Servant of Wickedneſs; affirms that her Council conſiſted of obſcure, heretical Fellows, declares her an Here-

† Sir *Ed. Coke* at the Tryall of the Gunp. Trait. *Hiſt. of the Gunp. Tr.* p. 109.

|| See the Bull in *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 331. and *Speed's* Chron. p. 1171.

tick, and cut off from the Unity of Chriſt's Body; that ſhe is deprived of her Title to her Kingdoms, and of all Dominion, Dignity, and Privilege whatſoever, and her Subjects abſolved from all manner of Duty and Obedience to her; and that by the Authority of this Bull he doth abſolve Them, and depoſe Her; and forbidding all her Subjects, under pain of *Anathema*, to obey her: With this Bull he ſends* *Morton*, a Prieſt, into *England*, to ſpread this Cenſure, and perſuade the People to back it with an Inſurrection; upon which, as ‖ *Surius* tells us out of *Sanders*, many Perſons of Quality reſolved to execute it: Accordingly the * Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, who were pardoned but the year before, took Arms in the North, trampled under feet the Engliſh Bible and Service-Book, bearing in their Standard the Croſs and five Wounds of our Saviour, and being betwixt five and ſix thouſand men, they grew ſo inſolent, that they would give the Queen no better Title, than the Pretended Queen; but the Pope being too ſlow in ſending the hundred thouſand Crowns he promiſed them, and they at length finding their numbers too ſmall to cope with the Queens Army, diſperſed, and every one ſhifted for himſelf. † The Earl of *Weſtmorland* eſcaped into *Flanders*, where he dyed miſerably; but *Northumberland* being taken, was beheaded at *York*; who was nevertheleſs looked upon by the Romaniſts as a glorious Martyr, and the drops of his bloud kept by them as holy Relicks. That this Rebellion had no better ſucceſs, *Sanders*, and from him ‖ *Surius*, give this Reaſon, Becauſe the Catholicks had not timely notice of the Pope's Bull: And the ſame * Perſon informs us, That thoſe that were executed for this Treaſon, refuſed to the very laſt to acknowledge the Queens Authority. Among which *Sanders* mentions

Anno 1569.

* *Surii Comment.* p. 770.

‖ *Id.*

* *Speed's* Chr. p. 1165, 1170. *Fowl.* Hiſt. p. 335.

† Execut. of Juſtice for Treaſon. Pr. *Lond.* 1583. 4to.

‖ *Surii Comment.* p. 770. *Non illos habuere ſucceſſus, conatus illorum nobilium, quos peraverant, fortaſſis quod Catholicis omnibus ea denuntiatio, necdum innotuiſſet.*

* *Idem.* p. 771. *Noluerunt Elizabetham legitimam Reginam confiteri.*

Plum-

Anno 1569. *Plumtree*, and others, as well as the two Earls, who are termed glorious Martyrs of the Catholicks by *Briſtow* in his Motives, and ſeveral others.

To correſpond with the Pope's Intentions in his Bull, † *Ireland* puts in for a ſhare this year, where *Jame Fitz-Morice*, of the Houſe of *Deſmond*, and two of the *Botelers*, raiſed a Rebellion; but the latter being drawn to a ſubmiſſion by the loyal Earl of *Ormond*, *Fitz-Morice*, after many ſhifts, followed their Example, and was pardoned. † *Fowl.* Hiſt. p. 302, 303.

But though the two Earls and their Accomplices had ſped ſo ill, yet * *Leonard Dacres* renew'd the Rebellion in the North, and fought a bloudy Battel againſt the Queens Forces with great obſtinacy, though in the end he was forced to fly into *Scotland*. And now, that the Catholicks might no longer remain in ignorance of the Queens being deprived of the Kingdoms by the Pope, one *Felton* this year had the hardineſs to fix the Bull at the Biſhop of *London*'s Gates; for which being apprehended, he confeſſed the Fact, and gloried in it, at his death affirming the Queen had no right to the Throne, being depoſed by the Sentence of the Pope: Yet doth † *Surius* affirm, that he dyed a Martyr for the Catholick Faith, juſtifying the Action as done out of Zeal for the Church, and in Obedience to the lawfull Commands of the Pope: The ſame is affirmed by * *Parſons*, † *Spondanus*, and || *Hilarion de Coſte*, who ſtyles him the valiant Soldier of Jeſus Chriſt, commends his invincible Courage and Zeal for the Faith; and affirms, that his Martyrdom is one of *England*'s moſt glorious Trophies; though the ſame Perſon can afford the Queen no better a Title than the Impious and wicked Queen, the true *Jezebel* of our days: And that all the World may ſee what

1570. * *Speed*'s Chr. p. 1170.

Fowlis's Hiſt. p. 335. *Speed*'s Chron. p. 1174.

† *Surii Com.* p. 786, 787, 788.

* *Reſp. ad Eliz. Regin. Angl.* † *Ad An.* 1570. *Sect.* 4. || See *Fowlis ubi ſupra.*

they thought of him at *Rome*, no ſooner could *Thuanus* affirm that it was a very raſh Action, but the *Index Expurgatorius* commands that paſſage to be blotted out; ſo jealous are they of the Honour of this grand Traitor. Anno 1570.

With as great Encomiums do we find the Memory of Dr. *Story* celebrated by the Writers of that Church: This man was one of the moſt violent Perſecutours in Queen *Mary*'s days, for which cruelties being queſtioned in Parliament in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, he anſwered, that he knew no Fault he was guilty of, but only that he buſied himſelf in cutting off the Branches, while he neglected to pull up the Root it ſelf; which if he had done, Hereſie had not got up again: For this being impriſoned, he found means to eſcape into *Flanders*; but being apprehended and brought into *England* this year, he rejoiced that he ſhould ſuffer Martyrdom: Upon his Tryall he declined the Juriſdiction of the Court, affirming that he was a Subject to the King of *Spain*, and acknowledged no lawfull Judge in *England*; for which he gave this Reaſon, That ſeeing the Pope had declared the Queen deprived of her Right, he durſt not acknowledge her Authority, leſt he ſhould fall under the Cenſures of that Bull: And at the moment of his Execution, being asked by an Earl whether the Queen was his Sovereign, he replied, She was not; yet is he reckoned among the Martyrs for the Romiſh Faith. *Surii Comment.* p. 794, 795, 795. 1571.

The next Year was that bloudy Maſſacre of *Paris*, though contrived two years before, wherein (it being carried over all *France*) above 100000 Proteſtants were butchered in cold bloud; the Duke of *Guiſe* and his Party did all they could to have 1572. *Comin's* Hiſt. p. 363.

Anno 1572. have the King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Conde*, ſlaughtered with the reſt; but they being preſerved by the King, the chief Deſign of the Papalins in that bloudy Action was prevented.

1576. But four years after was that deſperate Confederacy entred into by that Duke and his Adherents in *France*, which they and the Pope afterwards termed the Holy League, which had all the parts of a moſt deſperate Rebellion; and continued for ſo many years, to the Deſtruction of one Prince, and infinite vexation of another: It was firſt begun at * *Peronne*, and afterwards formed into a more † ſtrict Union, by which, under a ſhew of maintaining the King, they took from him all his Authority, to confer it upon the Head of their Conſpiracy: Nay, the zeal for this rebellious Aſſociation was ſo great, that they ſubſcribed it with their Bloud; and in order to the proſecution of what they had there promiſed, they ſent *Nicolas David*, an Advocate of the Parliament of *Paris*, to *Rome*; but he being ſlain by the way on his return, Cardinal *de Pellive* afterwards managed their buſineſs with the Pope.

Fowl. Hiſt. p. 371.

* See the Inſtrument of that Confederacy in *Maimbourg's* Hiſt of the League. p. 42. *Lond.* 1684. 8vo.

† See the Inſtrument in *Fowlis*, p. 372, 373, 374.

But among the Memoirs of that Advocate there was found an Account of the Tranſaction between the Pope and the Duke of *Guiſe*, wherein the Deſign laid down is to pull down the Houſe of *Valois*, then reigning, from the Throne, and ſet up the Duke of *Guiſe*: In this Tranſaction the Liberties of the Gallican Church are called a damnable Errour, nothing elſe but the ſhift of the Waldenſes, Lutheranes, and Calviniſts; and it is affirmed that *France* ſhall never proſper as long as the Crown continues in that line. The whole Platform of the Deſign is there laid down, and the Pope is to advance that Duke to the Crown of *France*, as the Succeſſour of *Charlemagne*; in conſideration whereof the Duke is bound to cauſe the

See the Account of this Tranſaction in the Appendix to the Vindication of the ſincerity of the Prot. Relig.

See

See of *Rome* to be plainly acknowledged by the States of the Kingdom, without Reſtriction, or Modification, aboliſhing the Privileges and Liberties of the Gallican Church. Thus do we find the Pope promoting the moſt rebellious Deſigns, to advance his own uſurped Greatneſs. Anno 1576.

Speed's Chr. p. 1176. And his Miſſionaries not deſiring a better example than that of their holy Father, in proſecution of his Deſigns *Cuthbert Mayne* came into *England*, diſperſing Libells to maintain the Pope's Authority over the Queen; and he confeſſed under his own Hand, that he brought with him ſeveral holy grains to diſtribute among the Catholicks, which they ſhould keep as ſo many Preſervatives, by the producing of which they ſhould be ſafe, when the Proteſtants were to be deſtroyed. In the ſame buſineſs ſeveral * others were employed, and one *Hemford* ſent over with a Diſpenſation of the Pope's Bull, whereby the Romaniſts had liberty to yield outward Obedience till an opportunity offered itſelf for the execution of that depoſing Sentence. And one *Haydock* was employed to prepare things againſt ſuch a time, and to note the fitteſt places for landing an Army, as himſelf wrote to *Allen* the Jeſuite. Beſides theſe one *Paine*, a Prieſt, and fifty others, were furniſhed at the Pope's Charge, who undertook to kill the Queen as ſhe went to take the Air. And yet theſe are the men whom † *Sanders*, in his Letter to the aforenamed Jeſuite, terms choſen Veſſels. 1577.

* *Nelſon, Hance, Lacies, Briant*, &c.

† See his Letter in *Speed*, ubi.

But our Countrey was not the onely Nation afflicted with theſe Plots and traiterous Contrivances; for about the ſame time was ‖ *Sebaſtian*, King of *Portugal*, betrayed by the Jeſuits to the loſs both of his Life and Kingdom, which they had before engaged to transfer to the Spaniſh King, in which they were as good as their word; (though near fifty

‖ Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 244, 245.

years

Anno 1577. years since it is returned to the Obedience of its lawfull Heir;) durnig which War, attempting to deliver one of the Isles of the *Azores* to the Spaniards, they were discoved, and treated as their Wickedness deserved; but of this more hereafter.

1578. The Pope's Designs upon the Queen's Life being
1579. by the good Providence of God frustrated, the holy Father, *Gregory* the 13th. carried on the projects of his Predecessour, (who had willingly lent an Ear to the advice of *Thomas Stukely*, an English Fugitive,) and in hopes of getting the Kingdom of *Ireland* for his own Son, the Marques of *Vineola*, (where we find, though Popes do not marry, yet they can get Children,) created *Stukely* Marques of *Leinster*, adding several other Titles, and assisting him with Forces and a plenary Indulgence, dispatcht him away for *Ireland*; but by the way being persuaded by the King of *Portugal* to join with him against the Moors, he was slain in the Battel together with that King.

Anat of Popish Tyr. in the Ep. Dedic. *Lond.* 1603 4to.

Fowlis's Hist. p. 303, 304.

But though *Ireland* was delivered from this Danger, yet soon after † *James Fitz-Morice*, who was pardoned in the Year 1569. went over into *France*, where he desired Assistance to beat the English out of *Ireland*, and reduce that Nation to the French Obedience, but King *Henry* the Third then reigning, having sufficient Employment for his Forces at home; *Fitz-Morice* addressed himself to the Pope and the King of *Spain*; the former embraced this opportunity, and sent *Sanders* with him as his *Nuncio*, with a consecrated Banner; and the latter assisted them with Men and Money; the Pope in the mean while raising Souldiers in his Countrey for their Assistance and Relief.

† *Fowlis ubi supra.*

1580. *Fitz-Morice* and *Sanders*, with the Spaniards, landed in *Kerry* in *Ireland*, and committedall manner

Fowl. p. 395.

of

of Outrages, in one of which *Fitz-Morice* was killed by the Sons of *William a Burgh*, ſoon after made Baron of *Caſtleconnel*; in his place ſucceeded his Brother *John* E. of *Deſmond*, to whom the Pope ſent an Indulgence, dated *May* 13. 1580. wherein he highly magnifies the Piety of *James*, laments his Death, and exhorts all the Nobility, Clergy, and People of the Land, to follow this *John*, in fighting againſt the Hereticks for the Catholick Cauſe; and to encourage them in that good work, he grants a || Plenary Indulgence and Remiſſion of all their ſins, in the ſame extent as was granted to thoſe who were engaged in the Holy War. And when the Spaniards were required by the Lord *Gray*, then Deputy of *Ireland*, to expreſs their Intention in thus invading her Majeſties Dominions, they returned Anſwer, That they were ſent from the Pope and King of *Spain*, to whom his Holineſs had given *Ireland*; for that *Elizabeth* had juſtly forfeited her Title to the Kingdom by Hereſie, that they would keep what they had got, and get more if they could: But in a ſmall time after they were glad to ſurrender upon Mercy, the Earl of *Deſmond* having been routed before, and *Allen*, the Prieſt, who came with the Legate *Sanders*, ſlain. This ill ſucceſs put a ſtop to the Recruits the Pope was preparing to ſend after them. *Sanders* dyed of hunger in the Woods, and the Earl of *Deſmond* was ſlain two years after by a common Soldier.

Anno 1580.

See the Bull at large in *Fomlis*, p. 306.

|| *Eandem plenariam Peccatorumveſtrorum indulgentiam & Remiſſionem, quam adverſus Turcas, pro recuperanda terra Sancta bellantes conſequuntur, tribuimus, &c.*

And to encourage theſe Rebels, and to excite to more ſuch Attempts, this Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, the ſame year, renewed the Bull of *Pius Quintus* againſt the Queen: There were five hundred Copies of it printed at *Rome*, and the Bull it ſelf diſperſed over all *Italy*, *Spain*, and part of *Germany*, as is atteſted by one who was then in the Engliſh

Anno 1580.

Engliſh College at *Rome* *; who likewiſe aſſures us, that one of their Readers in Divinity, before above two hundred Scholars, affirmed, That it was lawfull for any man of Worſhip in *England* to give Authority to the vileſt wretch that is, to endeavour the Queen's death; but that this Pope did excommunicate the Queen we find in our excellent † Annaliſt, and is acknowledged by the * Romiſh Prieſts in their || *Important Conſiderations*, printed the laſt year of that Queen's Reign.

* *John Nichols* in his Declaration of his Recantation, *apud Fowlis*, p. 335. and *Reniger de Pii Quinti*, and *Greg.* 13. *Furoribus*, c. 8. *Lon.* 1582. 8vo.

† *Cambd. Eliz. l.* 3. *ad an.* 1588.

* Important Conſiderations, p. 62. || See them reprinted in the Collect. of Trea. concerning the Penal Laws. *Lond.* 1675. this paſſage is p. 76.

But though he pronounced that terrible Sentence againſt her, yet (as is obſerved by* one who had been a great ſtickler for the Romiſh Church,) he dealt a great deal more ſubtilly, and more dangerouſly than his Predeceſſour; for finding the danger the Romaniſts were daily expoſed to, by their endeavouring the Deſtruction of the Queen, whom they durſt not obey, or ceaſe to hurt, for fear of the Curſes denounced in the Bull; he qualified it in ſuch a manner, that the Jeſuite *Hart* (as the Lord *Burleigh* tells us) acknowledg'd, † "The Bull of *Pius* "*Quintus*, for ſo much as it is againſt the Queen, is "holden by the Engliſh Catholicks for a lawfull Sen- "tence, and a ſufficient Diſcharge of her Subjects Fi- "delity, and ſo remains in force; but in ſome points "touching the Subject, it is altered by the preſent "Pope: For where in that Bull all her Subjects are "commanded not to obey her, and ſhe being excom- "municated and depoſed, all that do obey her are "likewiſe accurſed, which point is perilous to the "Catholicks; for if they obey her, they are in the "Pope's Curſe, and if they diſobey her, they are in "the Queen's Danger: Therefore the preſent Pope,

* *Anth. Tyrrell* in his Recantation, p. 29.

† They are his own words, ſee Execution of Juſtice, &c. p. 16.

"to relieve them, hath altered that part of the Bull, "and diſpenſed with them to obey and ſerve her, "without peril of Excommunication: which diſpen- "ſation is to endure but till it pleaſe the Pope other- "wiſe to determine. Anno 1580.

Here we have a plain Confeſſion of that learned Gentleman, (who is by them termed a * *Noble Champion of Chriſt, and Holy Prieſt, one that had taken deep root in the Foundations of the Faith, and of ſound Learning*,) that the Loyalty of the Romaniſts depends upon the Will of man, (except they will affirm their Pope to be more than man;) which is a point they have been put in mind of from *Rome* itſelf, ſince His Majeſties Reſtauration, as we ſhall obſerve anon.

* See *Reynolds* Confer. with *Hart*, Pref. to the Engl. Seminaries, p. 2 *Lond* 1609. 4to.

This Qualification of the Bull was granted to *Parſons* and *Campion*, two Jeſuites, upon their coming into *England*, when among other things they deſired of the Pope, That the Bull ſhould always oblige *Elizabeth*, and the Hereticks, but by no means the Romaniſts, as Affairs now ſtand, but hereafter, when the publick Execution of the Bull may be had or made.

Petatur à nostro Domino, explicatio Bullæ quam Catholici cupiunt intelligi hoc modo, ut obliget semper illam & Hæreticos, Catholicos verò nullo modo obliget, rebus sic stantibus, sed tum demum quando publica ejusdem Bullæ Executio fieri poterit. Execut. for Trea. p. 15, 16.

Furniſhed with this and other Faculties, thoſe two Gentlemen ‖ repaired into *England*, ſetting themſelves to contrive a way how to ſet Her Majeſties Crown upon another head: * at firſt they came in the Habits of Soldiers, afterward they went about in the Garb of Gentlemen, and in the North they altered their Habits into the Veſtments of our Miniſters, preaching there, and being ſecretly entertained by the Popiſh Gentry and Nobility, courageouſly executed their Commiſſion; in diſcharge of

‖ *Important Conſiderations*, p. 62, 63.

* *Hunting of the Romiſh Fox*, p. 137, 138. *out of* Cecil's *Memoirs*.

Anno 1580. of which *Parſons* exhorted the Roman Catholicks of thoſe parts to deprive Her Majeſty of the Crown; and the way being thus broken, many flocked after them for the ſame purpoſe.

At this time † Mr. *Sherwin* being apprehended, and asked whether the Queen were his lawfull Sovereign, notwithſtanding any Sentence of the Pope's, he deſired no ſuch queſtions might be demanded of him, and would give no other Anſwer: But the Pope well knowing that this Generation of ſturdy blades would in time be all gone, for the breeding up of more to ſucceed them, aſſiſted *Allen* in ſetting up the Seminary at *Doway* for Engliſh Romaniſts, allowing an annual Penſion for their maintenance, purpoſely for to plot and contrive ways to expulſe the Queen, and demoliſh the Church of *England*, in obedience to the Pope's Bulls, † for which end every Scholar among them, at his Education, took this Oath:

† Import. Con. p. 65. & *Fowl.* Hiſt. p. 54.

† Hunting of the Rom. Fox, p. 129, 130, 131, 132. out of *Cecil*'s Memoirs.

I A.B. *do acknowledg the Eccleſiaſtical and Political Power of His Holineſs, and the Mother Church of* Rome, *as the chief Head and Matron, above all pretended Churches throughout the whole Earth; and that my Zeal ſhall be for Saint* Peter *and his Succeſſors, as the Founder of the True and Ancient Catholick Faith, againſt all Heretical Kings, Princes, States, or Powers, repugnant unto the ſame. And although I may pretend, in caſe of Perſecution or otherwiſe, to be Heretically diſpoſed, yet in Soul and Conſcience I ſhall help, aid, and ſuccour the Mother Church of* Rome, *as the True, Ancient, Apoſtolical Church. I farther do declare not to act or contrive any manner of thing prejudicial unto her or her ſacred Orders, Doctrines, Tenents, or Commands, without the leave of her ſupreme Power, or the Authority under her appointed, or*

to be appointed; and when ſo permitted, then to act or further her Intereſt more than my own earthly Gain and Pleaſure, as ſhe and her Head, His Holineſs and his Succeſſours, have, or ought to have, the Supremacy over all Kings, Princes, Eſtates, or Powers whatſoever, either to deprive them of their Crowns, Sceptres, Powers, Privileges, Realms, Countreys or Governments, or to ſet up others in lieu thereof, they diſſenting from the Mother Church, and her Commands, &c. Anno 1580.

Thus by all imaginable ways did this Pope provide for the Death or Depoſition of that Virgin Queen; in order to which he had ſo poſſeſs'd the Miſſionaries with his power to dethrone Princes, that it was offer'd to be prov'd to the World, "That "the Prieſts which were apprehended and executed "for Treaſon, * always reſtrained their confeſſion of "Allegiance only to the permiſſive form of the Pope's "Toleration; as for Example: if they were asked "whether they did acknowledge themſelves to be "the Queen's Subjects, and would obey her, they "would ſay Yes, for ſo they had leave for a time to "doe; but being asked if they would ſo acknowledg "and obey her any longer than the Pope would ſo "permit them, or notwithſtanding ſuch Command- "ment as the Pope would or might give to the con- "trary, then they either refuſed to obey, or denied "to anſwer, or ſaid they could not anſwer to thoſe "Queſtions without danger: And at their very Ar- "raignment', when they laboured to leave in the "minds of the People and ſtanders by, an opinion "that they were to dye, not for Treaſon, but for "matter of Faith and Doctrine, they cried out that "they were true Subjects, and did and would obey "Her Majeſty. Immediately to prove whether that "ſpeech 1581.

* Declaration of the favourable Dealings of Her Majeſt. Commiſſioners, p. 4. 1583. 4to.

Anno 1581. "ſpeech extended to a perpetuity of their Obedience, "or ſo long time as the Pope ſo permitted, they were "openly in the place of Judgment asked by the Q's "learned Counſel, whether they would ſo obey, "and be true Subjects, if the Pope commanded the "contrary; they plainly diſcloſed themſelves in An- "ſwer, ſaying by the mouth of *Campion*, *This place* "(meaning the Court of Her Majeſties Bench) *hath* "*no Power to enquire or judge of the Holy Fathers Au-* "*thority*; and other Anſwer they would not make.

The very ſame Account, with ſome other particulars, is given us by the † Secular Prieſts themſelves, of the Behaviour of Mr. *Campion*, and the reſt; ſome of whom being asked which part they would take, if the Pope, or any other by his appointment, ſhould invade the Realm, or which part ought a good Subject to take, anſwered, when that caſe happened, they would then conſider what they had beſt doe; others, that they were not yet reſolved what to doe; and others poſitively, that if ſuch a Deprivation, or Invaſion ſhould be made for any Matter of Faith, they were then bound to take part with the Pope.

† Important Conſid. p. 58.

Nay, ſo zealous was Mr. *Campion* in defence of that rebellious Doctrine, that being viſited in Priſon by ſome Gentlemen of * *Oxford*, one of them asked him whether he thought the Queen lawfull Heir or no; to this he made no Anſwer; but when the queſtion was put, whether if the Pope invaded the Land, he would take part with him or the Queen, he openly replied, he would join with the Pope, and very earneſtly demanded Pen, Ink, and Paper, with which he ſigned his Reſolution; which Principle he was ſo rooted in, that he affirmed in the Tower to ſeveral * Perſons of Quality, who demanded whether he did acknowledge the Queen to be

* *Hunting of the Romiſh Fox.* p. 146, 147.

**Fowlis*, p. 54.

be a lawfull Queen, or did believe her deprived of her Right, that this Question depends much on the Fact of Pope *Pius* the Fifth, whereof he is no Judge, and therefore refused to answer farther. Anno 1581.

The same loyal Doctrines were vented by several other Priests the ensuing year, who affirmed under their Hands to the Commissioners who examined them, That the Pope had power to depose Princes, and that Her Majesty was not be obeyed against His Holiness's Bull, who hath Authority to discharge Subjects of their Allegiance; which all of them, *viz. Kerby*, *Cottom*, *Richardson*, *Ford*, *Shert*, *Johnson*, *Hart*, and *Filbee*, agreed in, two of them only sheltring themselves with this General Assertion, That they held as the Catholick Church held. *Johnson* particulary affirming, That if the Pope invaded her Majesty upon a civil Account, he would take part with Her, but if upon a Matter of Faith, it was his Duty to assist the Pope. 1582.

Fowlis, p. 55, 56, 57, 58.

In which diligence to poison the Members of their Church, these zealous Priests did but follow the Example of their Holy Father, who this very year, (as Mr *Gage*, Agent for the Spanish Match at *Rome*, informs us, out of the Records of the Dominican Convent there,) laid out one hundred fifty two thousand pounds, and some odd money, for maintaining his Designs here; of which Sixty thousand was allotted to foment Disturbances in *Scotland* and *Ireland*; so very desirous was the Pope to regain his usurped Power over these Nations.

Hunting of the Romish Fox, p. 164.

And it was not long before the end of all that Labour and Charge was found to be the Murther of that excellent Princess, which one † *Sommerville* of *Edstow* in *Warwickshire* undertook to effect, at the instigation of *Hall*, a Priest, who finding this desperate young man to waver, and that his Resolution

† *Speed*'s Chr. p. 1175.

Execut. for Trea p. 27.

Anno 1583. tion was much ſhaken with the horridneſs and danger of the attempt, adviſed him to proceed, promiſing his prayers for good ſucceſs; but the deſign being diſcovered, *Sommerville* ſtrangled himſelf, after condemnation. Anat. Popiſh Tyr. p. 84.

But this was not the only Plot which the Enemies of *England* had laid for its deſtruction; for *Throgmorton*, * one of *Sommerville*'s accomplices, was the ſame year diſcovered, having been employed to ſound the Havens, and procure a liſt of ſuch Gentlemen in the ſeveral Counties as were diſpoſed to joyn the Spaniſh Forces, who were to land under the conduct of the Duke of *Guiſe*; all which was confeſſed by *Throgmorton*, before his death. *Speed*'s Chron. p. 1176. 1177. *Fox's & Firebrands*, part. 2. p. 59.

Thus we find how vaſt ſumms were expended by the Pope; which had the ſame influence in *Ireland*, where *Deſmond* continued ſo deſperately in rebellion, that he ſwore he would rather forſake God than forſake his Men; but neither the Pope's bleſſing nor purſe could protect him from that deſerved death which after long wandring in a miſerable condition he ſuffered the latter end of this year. *Fowlis*'s Hiſt. p. 307.

But though the Pope could not preſerve his rebellious inſtruments from the juſt puniſhment of their Treaſons, yet he would (for the encouragement of others) doe honour to their memories: thus the Rector of the Engliſh College of Jeſuits at *Rome*, in preſence of all the Students, ſung a Collect of Martyrs in honour of *Campion*, of whoſe Treaſons we gave an account before; and his relicks, with *Sherwin*'s and others executed for Treaſon, were kept and worſhipped by our Engliſh Papiſts. Anat of Popiſh Tyranny, p. 97.

1584. And becauſe thoſe poſitions which were found ſo uſefull for the propagating Sedition, might (if truſted only to the Miſſionaries to inſtill them into the People by their Sermons and Diſcourſes) be in time forgotten,

forgotten, and neither believed nor obeyed; the Romiſh Factors conſidering that *Litera ſcripta manet*, to provide againſt the ill conſequences which the fearfulneſs of the Prieſts, or diligence of the State might produce, by hindring the preaching of the former, cauſed *Gregory Martin*'s Treatiſe of Schiſm to be reprinted this year, in which he exhorted the Ladies of the Court to deal with the Queen as *Judith* did with *Holofernes*; for the Printing of which, *Carter*, the Romiſh Printer, was executed, and is reckoned among their Martyrs. Anno 1584.

Fowlis Hiſt. p. 338.

At the ſame time there was one *Harper* in *Norwich*, (a great Friend of *Throgmorton*'s, who was executed the year before,) who though pretending to be a zealous Puritan, preaching with great diligence and fervour, kept a conſtant correſpondence with that Traitor, among whoſe Papers was found a Letter, in which he deſired *Throgmorton* to let him know how their Friends in *Spain* and *London* did correſpond, and whether that King continued in his purpoſe, that the Engagers might be ſatisfied, and have notice; upon this Diſcovery a Purſuvant was ſent to apprehend him, but he eſcaped juſt as the Officer arrived at *Norwich*.

* *Foxes and Firebrands.* part. 2. p 59, &c.

And now was diſcovered a Deſign, in which the Pope was particularly engag'd, if we may believe *Parrie*'s own Confeſſion, who in his Travels falling into acquaintance with *Palmio*, a Jeſuite, told him that he had a great deſire to doe ſomething for the Romiſh Cauſe in *England*, by whom he was encouraged, his Zeal commended, and the Lawfulneſs of Aſſaſſinating Her Majeſty was maintained; but being ſomewhat diſſatisfied, the Jeſuite recommended him to *Campeggio*, his Holineſs's *Nuncio* at *Venice*; by this means he wrote to Pope *Gregory*, informing him of his Deſign, and deſiring a Paſſ-

Fowlis's Hiſt. p. 338.

port

Anno 1584. port, that he might confer of it with his Holineſs at *Rome*; in the mean while he went to *Paris*, where he was animated by *Thomas Morgan*, who ſollicited the Queen of *Scots* Affairs, when receiving ſuch a Paſſport as he deſired, he reſolved to kill the Queen, if it were warranted by ſome learned Divines, and he could procure a full Pardon for it from the Pope. *Idem.* p. 339.

That the firſt might not be wanting, *Cedretto*, a noted Jeſuit, and Provincial of *Guyenne*, approv'd his Reſolution, and *Ragazzani*, the *Nuncio*, recommended him to the Pope, promiſing that his Prayers ſhould not be wanting for the ſucceſs of the Attempt: with which encouragement he came to *London*, where he received a Letter from Cardinal *Como*, wherein the Cardinal informs him, That His Holineſs did exhort him to perſevere, and bring that to effect which he had promiſed; and that he might be the better aſſiſted by that good Spirit which moved him thereto, His Holineſs granted him his Bleſſing, a plenary Indulgence and Remiſſion of all his ſins, aſſuring him that he ſhould merit highly by the Action, which he terms holy and honourable; to which the Cardinal added his Prayers and Wiſhes for its ſucceſs. See the Letter in *Fowlis*, p. 339, and *Speed* 1178, 1179.

This he confeſſed confirmed his Reſolution to kill his Sovereign, and made it clear to his Conſcience, that it was lawfull and meritorious; which redounding ſo highly to the Diſhonour of that bloudy Church, the whole Relation is by the *Index Expurgatorius* commanded to be left out of *Thuanus*'s Hiſtory: And well they might; for as it ſhewed the Pope's Inclination to Bloud and Treaſon, ſo it was one of the greateſt inſtances of Ingratitude imaginable, *Parry* owing his life to the Mercy of this Princeſs, who had four years before, pardoned him, *Idem.* p. 340. *Idem.* p 338.

when he was tried and condemned for Burglary.

Anno 1584.

But though the Divine Goodneſs was ſo conſpicuous in the many wonderfull preſervations of that great Queen, yet it pleaſed the all-wiſe Providence to permit the deviliſh Deſigns of the Jeſuites to be attended with ſucceſs in *Holland*, where the renowned Prince, *William* of *Naſſaw*, was this year murthered by * *Balthaſar Gerard*, a Burgundian, who confeſſed that a Jeſuite, Regent of the College of *Trers*, told him, that he had conferred with three of his Brethren, who took the Deſign to be from God, aſſuring him, that if he dyed in that quarrel, he ſhould be enrolled in the Kalendar of Martyrs.

Hiſtor. Jeſuit. p. 356. *Speed's Chr.* p. 1193. Jeſ. Cat. p 134, 135.

This Method of ſatisfying their Conſciences with their Confeſſour's Authority, was ſo generally taken by the zealous Aſſaſſins of thoſe times, that the Leaguers in *France* kept ſeveral Prieſts in pay, who daily preached and aſſerted, That Princes ought to be depoſed who do not ſufficiently perform their Duty; and a Bachelour in Divinity of the *Sorbonne* maintained in a publick Diſputation, That it was lawfull for any private man to depoſe or kill any Prince, who is a wicked man, or an Heretick: which opinion had ſo entirely poſſeſt the * Cardinal of *Bourbon*, that becauſe the King of *Navarre* was an Heretick, he had the Confidence to tell King *Henry* the Third, that if his Majeſty ſhould dye, the Crown would belong to him, and he was reſolved not to loſe his Right: But becauſe theſe Doctrines without force to practiſe them would prove but empty ſpeculations, the Duke of *Guiſe* had the latter end of this year a Conference with the King of *Spain*'s Commiſſioners, whereby he aſſociated himſelf with the Spaniards againſt his Sovereign, obliging his party to maintain War againſt the King as long as the King of *Spain* pleaſed.

Fowl. Hiſt. p. 377.

* *Id.* p. 376.

Id. p. 378.

To

Anno 1585.

To promote which Design Cardinal *Pellevee* solli-
cited the Pope for his approbation of it; and when *Fowl.* Hist. p. 379.
the Duke of *Nevers*, declared his Resolutions
to have nothing to doe with them, unless he had
the Opinion both of Eminent Divines, and the
Pope too, in favour of the Undertaking; his Con-
fessour, and Monsieur *Faber*, told him, that he ought
to take up Arms with the Leaguers, by which he
would be so far from sinning, that he would merit *Id.* p. 380.
highly, and perform an Action very acceptable to
God; and the aforesaid Cardinal, with other Di-
vines, assured him that the Pope approved of it,
declaring it lawfull to fight against Hereticks, and
such as favour or adhere to them, though it were
the King himself; he indeed advised them not to
attempt his Life, but to seize his Person, and force
him to promote their Ends; In obedience to which
the Cardinal of *Bourbon* published a Declaration, *Id.* p. 381.
dated *March* 31. 1585. justifying his Arms, but
professing great Respect to the Royal Person.

This Pope dying, his Successour, *Sixtus* the Fifth,
was more open in avowing the Leaguers Cause,
and therefore published his Bull against the King *Sep.* 9. 1585.
of *Navarre*, declaring him an Heretick, depriving
him and his Posterity of all their Rights, absolving
his Subjects from their Allegiance, and excommu-
nicating all such as should obey him.

While this Pope was making Tryall of his Thun- *Speed's* Chron. p. 1180.
derbolts in *France*, he had his Agents privily endea-
vouring to execute the Commands of his Predeces-
sour in this Nation, for which *Henry Piercy*, Earl Anat. of Pop. Tyr. Epist. Dedicat.
of *Northumberland*, being apprehended, shot himself
through the heart during his Imprisonment; he
had been pardoned for a former Rebellion, and be-
ing found a prosecutour of *Throgmorton*'s Design,
became this year his own Executioner.

Anno 1586.

Camb. Annal *ad An.* 1586.

But a more formidable, becauſe more threacherous and ſecret, Deſign was managed by ſome Engliſh Seminaries at *Rhemes*, who thought it meritorious to deſtroy the Queen; where one *Savage* was ſo wrought upon by the Perſuaſions of Dr. *Gifford*, the Rectour, and two other Prieſts, that he vowed to murther her; to whom *Ballard*, another Prieſt, joining, treated with *Mendoza*, the Spaniſh Embaſſadour in *France*, about an Invaſion; after which he drew in Mr. *Babington*, a rich and well accompliſh'd Gentleman, who deſired that five more might be joined to *Savage*, to make ſure work; * *Babington* affirmed, that ſeveral Counties in *England* were ready; and being aſſured of Aſſiſtance from *Spain*, they reſolved that the Uſurper (ſo they termed the Queen) ſhould be ſent to the other World, aſſoon as the Invaders landed; * but *Ballard* being taken, *Babington* reſolved to effect her death immediately, though Divine Providence prevented it by his apprehenſion, who, with the reſt of his Companions, freely confeſſed the Fact, for which ‖ ſixteen of them ſuffered death.

Fowlis's Hiſt. P. 343, 344.

**Speed's* Chronicle. p. 1180.

Anat. of Pop. Tyr. p. 85.

* *Speed's* Chr. p. 1181.

‖ *Fowlis's* Hiſt. P. 344.

Yet did not this deter Mr. *William Stafford*, at the Sollicitation of the French Ambaſſadour, from engaging in an Enterpriſe of the ſame horrid nature; which though he refuſed to act himſelf, yet he directed them to one *Moody*, who willingly embraced the motion upon Promiſe of Preferment from the Duke of *Guiſe*; but while he was contriving a way to effect it, *Stafford* diſcovered all, and juſtified it to the Ambaſſadour's Face, who at firſt denied any knowledge of it.

Fowl. Hiſt. P. 346, 347.

With the ſame diligence were the Romaniſts in *France* driving on their treaſonable Deſigns; for at a Council, held by the chief Conſpiratours at the Jeſuites College near St. *Pauls* in *Paris*, they reſolved to

Id. p. 387, 388.

Anno 1586. to ſurpriſe *Boloign*, there to receive the Spaniards who ſhould land to their Aſſiſtance: A Plot was laid to ſecure the King, as he returned from hunting, and another to ſeize the *Baſtile*, aſſault the *Louvre*, and put the King into a Convent; during which Action their word was to be, *Let the Maſs flouriſh*; and the King of *Navarre* was to be cut off by the Spaniards; but theſe Deſigns being diſcovered, as alſo another Plot to ſeize the King in the Abby of St. *Germains*, their hopes were diſappointed; in which Conſpiracies Cardinal *Pellevee*, a French man, then at *Rome*, was ſo deeply concerned, that the King ordered his Revenues to be ſeized and diſtributed to the Poor.

1578. But His Majeſty going from *Paris*, they propoſed the ſeizing of the City in his abſence, the Duke of *Guiſe* deſigning to ſecure the King in the Countrey; and for the exciting thoſe rebellious Spirits to ſome Action, the Preachers at *Paris* generally vented nothing but Sedition, affirming that the King was a Tyrant, and an enemy to the Church and People; and when the King ſent to apprehend one of theſe furious Leaguers, he retired into the houſe of one *Hatte*, a Notary, where *Buſſy*, and his men, fought in his defence againſt the King's Officers, headed by the Lieutenant Civil: And the *Sorbonne* Doctours made a Decree, That Princes might be depoſed from their Government, if they did not what became them, as the charge taken away from a negligent Guardian. And that there might want no Encouragement, the Pope preſented the Duke of *Guiſe*, the Head of the Rebels, with a rich Sword, thereby declaring his approbation of his Proceedings. *Fowlis*, p. 388. *Id.* p. 389.

The

The ſame year * Sir *William Stanley* being made Governour of *Deventer*, and *Rowland York* of *Zutphen*, for the Queen, they betrayed both theſe places to the Spaniard, upon which the former beginning to ſink in his Reputation, leſt the ſenſe of his Treaſons ſhould put him upon thoughts of returning to his Loyalty, || Dr. *Allan*, afterwards Cardinal, wrote to him and his traiterous Accomplices, telling them that the Queen being depoſed by the Pope, could make no juſt War, and all her Subjects were bound not to ſerve or obey her in any thing: And in another of his Books he affirms, That God had not ſufficiently provided for our Salvation, or the Preſervation of his Church, if there were no way to reſtrain or deprive Apoſtate Kings: *Therefore* (ſaith he) *let no man marvel, that in caſe of Hereſie the Sovereign loſeth his Superiority and Right over his People and Kingdom.* Anno 1587.

* *Speed's* Chr. p. 1195. Anat. Popiſh Tyr. p. 85.

|| *Fowl.* p. 62.

Coll. of Trea. Conc. the Penal Laws, p. 71, 72. Def. of Eng. Cath. p. 114, 115 cited by *Fowl.* p. 62.

And now we are come to the Year Eighty eight, wherein as the Conſpirators acted more publickly, having prepared all things ready for their deſigned Subverſion of the Government, and being aided by that Armado of the Spaniards, which they vainly thought invincible; ſo the Divine Providence as openly declared againſt them, notwithſtanding their Navy was bleſſed by the famous Nun of *Lisbon*, and the Aſſiſtance given by the fiery Pope, who publiſhed his *Cruſado* as againſt the Turks, and promiſed to contribute a Million of Gold; to which he added the Apoſtolical Benediction, covenanting that the Crown of *England* ſhould be held as feudatary to the See of *Rome*; and for encouragement to thoſe who ſhould aſſiſt his Cauſe, he || gave plenary Indulgences to them all; neither did he ſtop here, but having provided for the Invaders, by ſecuring them of Money and Heaven, he thundred out his * Bull 1588.

|| *Fowl.* p. 350.

Speed's Chr. d. 1199

|| *Fowl.* p. 350.

Anno 1588. * Bull againſt the Queen, whereby he deprived her again of her Dominions, confirming the Cenſures of Pope *Pius*, and *Gregory*, his Predeceſſours; commanding all, under penalty of God's Wrath, to render her no obedience, or aſſiſtance, and enjoining them to aid the Spaniards againſt her; concluding all with declaring it both lawfull and commendable to lay hands on her, and granting a full Pardon to all Undertakers. To ſecond which Bull Cardinal *Allen* (advanced to that Dignity the year before) publiſhed a Book at *Antwerp*, wherein he enlarges upon the Bull, and tells the World, that it was at the vehement deſire of ſome Engliſh men, that the Pope engaged the Spaniard, and appeared in the Cauſe himſelf. This Book is ſaid to be written by one *Parſons*, though it was owned by the Cardinal; and therein it is affirmed, * That the Roman Catholicks in *England* were deſtitute of Courage, and erroneous in Conſcience, or elſe they had never ſuffered Her Majeſty to reign ſo long over them.

* *Speed*'s Chr. p. 1197. *Fowlis*, p. 350, 351.

Id. p. 350. *Speed*'s Chron. p. 1197.

Import. Conſid. p. 73. * *Id.* p. 75.

The way thus prepared, the Spaniſh Armado put to Sea, while the Prince of *Parma* was preparing a great Army in *Flanders*, where the || Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and the Lord *Pagit*, and Sir *William Stanley*, lay with ſeven hundred Engliſh, ready to be tranſported; and the hopes of the Romaniſts came nothing ſhort of what was to be expected in men elevated by ſuch great Preparations; inſomuch that the * Jeſuites at *Rome* had appropriated ſeveral Palaces in *London* to themſelves, and were ſo ſure of Succeſs, that they would have had *Te Deum* ſung in the College Church for joy, upon the news of the Spaniards being arrived in the narrow Seas; and the ſecular Prieſts acknowledge the like Diſpoſition in the Party here † *We had (ſome of us great-*

|| *Fowlis*, p. 351. *Speed*, p. 1199.

* *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 352.

† Important Conſid. p. 63.

ly

ly approved the ſaid Rebellion, many of our Affections were knit to the Spaniard.---- In all theſe Plots none were more forward than many of us that were Prieſts. Anno 1588.

* Fowl. p. 353. With the ſame zeal towards the Action were the foreign Clergy actuated, among whom *Johannes Oſorius*, the Jeſuite, preached two Sermons in Defence of the Attempt, and in Commendation of the Spaniards for thus fighting againſt Hereticks; in one of which his Confidence of the Succeſs tranſported him ſo far as to give Thanks for the Victory; but he and his Party truſted too much in the Arme of Fleſh, they thought themſelves ſo powerfull, that they forgot one that was above them, who made that terrible Fleet the ſcorn of the world, and ſo protected the juſt Cauſe of the Queen, and aſſiſted her Navy, that moſt of that Armado periſhed in the Sea, or were taken, or burnt; ſo vain a thing it is to forget and fight againſt the Almighty, who bleſſed where the Pope curſed, and turned the Harangues of the Thankſgiving-Jeſuite into three Sermons of Humiliation, for ſo great a Diſappointment of the Papal Deſigns, and the entire Deſtruction of its ſtrongeſt Forces.

Fowl's Hiſt. p. 287, 288. In the beginning of the year ſeveral Miſſionaries were ſent into *Scotland*, to get the Aſſiſtance of the Papiſts there: The Lord *Maxwell* actually took the Field with a ſmall Party, who were defeated: The Lord *Bothwell* ſecretly liſted Soldiers; and Collonel *Sempill* arriving at *Leith*, in order to the Deſign, was ſeized, but ſoon reſcued by the Earl of *Huntley*.

Yet could not theſe wonderfull Diſappointments work any remorſe in the Papiſts, who ſtill laFowl's Hiſt. p. 353. boured, by means of the Jeſuite * *Holt*, and others, to perſuade the King of *Spain* to another Invaſion; ‖ Id. p. 288. which ‖ *Parma* comforted the Romaniſts in *Scotland* with

Anno 1588. with promiſes of effecting, and ſent them ten thouſand Crowns to prepare matters againſt the next Spring.

As buſie were the Leaguers in *France*, proſecuting their intended Rebellion with all diligence, * the Duke of *Guiſe* and his Council reſolved to put the King in a Monaſtery; in order to which, when he went his uſual Proceſſions in the time of Lent, they deſigned to ſeize him; but being prevented by a Diſcovery, another Reſolution was agreed on, to ſecure his Perſon at his return from *Bois de Vincennes*, ſlenderly accompanied; but failing in this alſo, the Duke of *Guiſe* came to *Paris*, contrary to the King's expreſs Order, where he was received with great joy, and ſoon after, his Party being numbred, and found conſiderable, he openly rebelled, barricadoing the Streets, and forcing the King to flie, who made his Eſcape with very few Attendants: Soon after the King of *Spain* ſent ſix hundred thouſand Crowns to the Rebels, and the Pope by ſolemn Letters applauded the Duke's Zeal, compared him to the Maccabean Heroes, and exhorted him to go on as he had begun; but here the inſignificancy of the Pope's Bleſſing again appeared, the Duke of *Guiſe* being ſoon after ſlain at *Blois*, and ſo receiving the juſt Reward of his continued Rebellions.

* *Fowl.* p. 389.

Id. p. 391.

Id. p. 392, 393, 394.

Thus were the Deſigns of wicked men, who proſtituted the holy Name of Religion to ſerve their Luſts, baffled and defeated, both in their Attempts againſt the incomparable Queen *Elizabeth*, and the French King, as alſo in * a Plot againſt the K. of *Navarre*, which by the ſame Divine Providence, was this year diſcovered.

* *Id.* p. 390.

1589. But the Scotch Papiſts were ſo poſſeſſed with Spaniſh Promiſes, and influenced by their Gold, and

the perſuaſions of || *Holt*, *Creighton*, and other Jeſuites, that ſeveral Noblemen conſpired to ſeize the King (afterwards King *James* the Firſt of *England*) at his Palace in *Edinburg*, where *Huntley* coming before the others, was upon Suſpicion apprehended, which terrified the reſt; but being ſet at liberty, joined himſelf to the Earl of *Crawford*, and others, in open Rebellion, entred *Aberdeen*, but were ſo terrified by the approach of the Royal Army, that they retreated, were taken, and after Tryall impriſoned. Anno 1589.

|| *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 288.

And here I find ſuch an Account of the Converſions made by the Jeſuites in *Scotland*, as fully confirms the Obſervation made before of their Deſign, in their diligent Endeavours to make Proſelytes; For Mr. *Bruce*, the chief Agent for the Spaniards, in his || Letter to the D. of *Parma*, commending the Zeal of the Miſſionaries in *Scotland*, tells him that they had converted the Earls of *Arroll* and *Crawford* who were very deſirous to advance the Catholick Faith, and Spaniſh Intereſt in this Iſland, and reſolved to follow entirely the Directions of the Fathers Jeſuites; whence it appears their main deſign is to enlarge their Empire, for as the ſame Gentleman affirms, † no ſooner any perſon of Quality is converted by them, but they forthwith encline and diſpoſe their affections to the Service of the King of *Spain*, as a thing inſeparably conjoined with the advancement of true Religion in this Countrey; ſo that by the Confeſſion of this great Man, Popery and Treaſon were inſeparable at that time; the Romaniſts being ſo in love with it, that they made their Addreſs † to the broken Fleet of the Spaniards the laſt year, to land what Forces they had, ſeveral great Perſons being ready to receive them. And the two new Noble Converts wrote to the Duke of *Parma*,

Vide Praf.

|| *Ib.* p. 291.

† *Ibid.*

† Mr. *Bruce* in the ſame Letter, *ibid.*

Anno 1589.

ma, teſtifying their entire devotedneſs to the Spaniſh Intereſt. *Fowlis*, p. 294, 295.

Nor was *Scotland* alone thus infected; for in *England* the † Earl of *Arundell* was this year tried, and dyed in the Tower, who rejoiced at the Spaniards coming, prayed for their Succeſs, and exceedingly grieved at their Overthrow: And the Jeſuite *Parſons* prevailed to have a Seminary, wherein to inſtruct Youth in ſuch treaſonable Principles as his own, founded at *Valedolyd*. † *Speed's* Chronicle. p. 1180. *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 351. Import. Conſid. p. 76.

But though this Iſland was ſufficiently peſtered this year by the Papal Agents and Factours for Rebellion, yet were we favourably dealt with, in compariſon of the Treaſons and Inſurrections in *France* againſt *Henry* the Third, a Prince of their own Communion, who, after the Death of the Duke of *Guiſe*, was oppoſed by an almoſt univerſal Rebellion, † the Prieſts calling on their Auditours to ſwear to revenge the Duke's Death, and railing with all manner of virulency againſt the King; inſomuch that Father *Linceſtre* affirmed, that if he were at the Altar, and the Euchariſt in his hand, he would not ſcruple in that very place to kill him. The Rebels ſtyl'd him Tyrant, & Heretick; *and to have his Picture, or to call him King, was crime enough to deſerve death; they threw down his Arms and Statues, and practiſed all ſort of Magick, Incantations, and Charms, to haſten his death. || The Pariſians wrote to the Pope, deſiring to be abſolved from their Allegiance, with ſeveral other requeſts of the ſame nature; and in their * Letters to the Cardinals ſtyled their Sovereign, *The late King of* France, and ſent Agents to *Rome*, giving them, among other Inſtructions, Orders to deſire the Pope not to entertain or hear the King's Ambaſſadours, and Meſſages, and to excommunicate all that join with him, † *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 397. * *Id.* p. 401. || *Id.* p. 399. 400. where ſee the Letter. * *Id.* p. 402, 403, 405.

and having chosen the Duke of *Mayenne* for their General, would have had him take the Title of King, but he refused it; yet they broke the King's great Seal, and made a new one. Anno 1589.

To these the City of *Lyons* joined, affirming that Kings ought to be resisted, and they will resist the King in conjunction with the Holy Union, to whom the Parisians sent a Letter, exhorting them to defend their Religion, *&c.* against that prodigal, perjured, cruel, and murthering Prince; the Duke of *Mayenne* refusing to have any Peace, or admit so much as of a Truce, and prosecuting the War with the utmost vigour.

Fowlis's Hist. p. 403, 404.

To these Attempts and Perseverance in them they were encouraged by the *Sorbon* Doctours, who in a Decree made *Jan.* 7. 1589. * resolved, *That the People were freed from their Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity, and that they may legally, and with a safe Conscience, take Arms for the Defence of the Roman Religion, against the wicked Counsels and Practices of the King.* Which Decree they ordered to be sent to the Pope for his Confirmation; and this they affirm was concluded on and resolved by an entire consent of the whole Faculty, not one dissenting. And with the same Zeal, and no more Loyalty, they licensed † a Book, which asserted that the King ought to be assassined; affirming, that there was nothing in it contrary to the Roman Church: To promote which they concluded that the King ought to be no longer prayed for, declaring all such of the Body as should not agree to this, to be guilty of Excommunication, and deprived of the Prayers and Privileges of the Faculty.

* *Conclusum est, nemine refragante,*

Primùm, Quod Populus hujus Regni solutus est & liberatus a Sacramento Fidelitatis & Obedientiæ, &c.

Deinde, Quod idem Populus licitè, & tutâ Conscientiâ, armari, uniri, & Pecunias colligere & contribuere potest, ad defensionem & conservationem Religionis Apostolicæ, Catholicæ, & Romanæ, adversus nefaria Consilia & Conatus prædicti Regis, &c.

See the whole Decree in *Fowlis*, p. 398, 399.

† *Id.* p. 403.

And

Anno 1589.

And that there might remain no badg of Royalty to put them in mind of their Duty, the Cordeliers ſtruck off the Head of the King's Picture which was in their Church, and the Jacobins defaced thoſe in their Cloiſters: But this was done after the Pope had once more publickly owned the Rebels and their Cauſe, who by his Bull aſſerted his Power of Rule over all Kingdoms and Princes of the Earth, proceeded to admoniſh the King, to releaſe the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, and Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, in thirty days, and within ſixty days to make his Submiſſion to His Holineſs for the death of the Cardinal of *Guiſe*, or he would proceed to abſolve his Subjects from their Allegiance; which ſo pleaſed the Leaguers, that they reported Stories of * God's immediate Judgment againſt the oppoſers of this Thundering Bull.

Fowlis, p. 410.

See the Bull at large in *Fowlis*, p. 408.

* *Ibid.* p. 409.

But the King's Army preſſing the Pariſians, and having reduced them to the laſt Extremity, they found an inſtrument for their purpoſe; who was ſo wrought upon by the fiery Preachers, that he reſolved to kill the King: He was a Jacobin Friar, and confeſſing it to Father *Bourgoin*, Prior of the Convent, he encouraged him in it, telling him he ſhould be a Saint in Heaven, and accounted an holy Martyr by the Church; which ſo emboldened him, that with a Knife, given him by that Father, he ſtabbed the King into the Belly, and was himſelf ſlain upon the place.

Ib. p. 410, 411, 412.

That he was ſet on by the Jeſuites, ſee *Hoſpin. Hiſtor. Jeſuit.* p. 180, 247.

This *Jaques Clement* was accordingly honoured by the Clergy of the League, as they had promiſed, his Picture was made, and ſhewed publickly, and they were about ſetting up his Statue in the Churches inſtead of the King's, and pared off the very ground where he was ſlain to preſerve as Relicks; and ſeveral Divines preached and wrote in his

Fow. p. 411.

Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 169, 248, 255.

his Praiſe, compared him to *Ehud*, and affirmed he had done a greater work than *Judith*. The Cardinal *de Montalto* rejoiced at it, and the Pope made a long Oration in its Praiſe, and decreed that no Funerals ſhould be celebrated for the King. Anno 1589.

See it at large in *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 413.

Immediately upon this Murther the Leaguers at *Paris* would have made the Duke of *Mayenne* King, but he declining it, they proclaimed the Cardinal of *Bourbon* by the name of *Charles* the Tenth; and the Parliament of *Tholouſe* commanded all the Biſhops within their Churches to give Thanks to God for this Deliverance; and that the firſt day of *Auguſt* (on which the King was ſlain) ſhould be kept for ever in remembrance of that Action; and that their Rancour againſt the King of *Navarre* might the better appear, they forbad any to accept him for their King.

Ib. p. 422, 423.

And not the Leaguers only, who had been in open Rebellion againſt *Henry* the Third, but the Roman Catholicks of his Army, refuſed to obey him any longer, unleſs he would become a Romaniſt; nay, there were many of that Party found, who abſolutely renounced him, and joined with the Rebels, ſome few only remaining loyal; by which defection of the greateſt part of his Army, he was forced to raiſe the Siege for his own Security.

Ib. p. 422.

Things ſtanding in this poſture, the Pope, fearfull leſt any Rebellion ſhould be proſecuted without his aſſiſtance, ſent a Legate into *France*, with great Summes of Money for the Leaguers, who was accompanied with *Bellarmine*, afterwards Cardinal, and a famous Defender of the Depoſing Power.

Ib. p. 423.

To encourage them farther, the King of *Spain* by his Declaration exhorted all to join with him againſt the Hereticks of *France*, proteſting he deſigned nothing but the advancement of the Catholick 1590.

Ibid.

Anno 1590. lick Religion, and Extirpation of Hereſie: And the Pariſians were ſo poiſoned in their Principles, that the City being ſtraitened by the King's Forces, and Proviſions failing, they threw ſeveral into the River, for murmuring at the hardſhips they endured. *Fowl.* p. 427.

About this time the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, their pretended King, dyed; upon which the States were ſummoned to meet for the Election of another; and for the encouragement of the People the Legate ordered a Proceſſion of all the Religious Orders, who, to ſhew their Zeal, marched in order, armed like Soldiers, the Biſhop of *Senlis* leading them, and their Relicks carried before them; at which the Cardinal Legate was preſent in his Coach; and the Parliament forbad any, upon pain of Death, to talk of any agreement with the King; in which madneſs the Parliament of *Roan* had led the way, who decreed, That whoever joined with the King ſhould be guilty of High Treaſon, and put ſeveral Priſoners to death, only becauſe they were the King's Servants. *Ibid.* *Il.* p. 424.

Nor could all the prodigious ſtraits to which *Paris* was reduced, incline that headſtrong People to Obedience; the Famine was ſo great as no Age can ſhew the like; all eatable things were devoured, and but one little Dog to be found in all the City, which the Dutcheſs of *Montpenſier* kept for her ſelf, and refuſed two thouſand Crowns only for its Brains; yet was the Rebels Obſtinacy as great as ever, accounting thoſe who dyed of Famine Martyrs, and continuing as intent upon the War as in their plenty; but finding force not ſucceſsfull, they again employed Aſſaſſins, of whom two Franciſcan Friars and a Prieſt were ſeized by the King at St. *Denis* in a Secular Habit, who confeſſed there were three and twenty *Ilem.* p. 428.

twenty more, beſides themſelves, who had ſworn the King's Death; at length the City was relieved by the Duke of *Parma*'s Army, and the King raiſing the Siege retired. Anno 1590.

But as we have not hitherto found a Plot without a Prieſt in it, ſo they contributed all they could to the vigorous reſiſtance which the Leaguers made;

‖ *Fow.* p. 423, 424. ‖ For the Doctours of the *Sorbon* finding ſome Propoſitions ſpread about the City, importing, that *Henry* of *Bourbon* ought to be King, and that the Pope hath no Power of Dominion over Sovereign Princes, preſently condemned them; which Decree was confirmed by the Legate, and ſworn to by the Biſhops and Curates. But not content with this, the ſame Faculty, on *May* 7. this year, decreed by an unanimous Vote, † *That all Catholicks by divine Law are forbid to admit any Prince that is an Heretick, or a favourer of Hereticks; That if he ſhould procure an Abſolution for his Hereſie, yet if there be evident danger of his Hypocriſie, he is by divine Law to be rejected: That whoſoever endeavours that he ſhould be King ought to be oppoſed:* And then they apply all to *Henry* of *Bourbon*, affirming, *That there is evident danger of Hypocriſie, and therefore though he ſhould obtain Sentence of Abſolution, yet the French are obliged to keep him from the Crown, and abhor the*

† *Jure divino prohibentur Catholici hæreticum hominem, aut fautorem Hæreſeos, ad regnum admittere. Quod ſi ejuſmodi abſolutionem a criminibus impetraverit, & tamen ſubſit manifeſtum ſimulationis, is nihilominus eodem jure excludi debet.*

Quicunque autem ſatagat, ut is ad Regnum perveniat,——eſt Religioni atque Eccleſiæ perniciosus, contra quem eo nomine agi poteſt & debet, cujuscunq; gradus & eminentiæ ſit.—— Cùm igitur Henricus Borbonius Hæreticus ſit, & ſi forte abſolutionem in foro exteriore impetraret, manifeſtum appareat ſimulationis——cum Chriſtianiſſimi Regni aditu, eum abſolutione obtentâ,—— Franci prohibere, & a Pace cum eo faciendâ abhorrere tenentur.—— Qui dicto Henrico ad Regnum aſpiranti favere, ſuppetiásve, quovis modo ferunt, Religionis deſertores ſunt, & in continuo Peccato mortali manent;——Qui ſe illi opponunt quocunq; modo, zelo Religionis, plurimum apud Deum & homines merentur;—— ſi ad Sanguinem uſq; reſiſtant, eos æternum in Præmium, & ut fidei Propugnatores Martyrii Palmam, conſecuturos, judicare fas eſt. Concluſum, nemine repugnante, in tertia Congregatione Generali, &c. ſeptimo die Maii, 1590. Fow. p. 425, &c.

thoughts

Anno 1590. *thoughts of making peace with him: That thoſe who favour him are deſerters of Religion, and remain in continual mortal Sin; but ſuch as oppoſe him every way they can invent, do merit very much both of God and Man; and they who are ſlain in the Cauſe, are to be reputed Champions for the Faith, and ſhall obtain an everlaſting Crown of Martyrdom.* And ſoon after they || renewed this and their former Decrees; and when the City was ſo very much ſtraitened, they wrote a Letter to the Pope, complaining that his Legate had not proceeded with ſeverity enough againſt the King, commending *Bourgogn*, and other Rebels, who were executed, calling them Maintainers and Defenders of the Truth; and earneſtly ſupplicating for aſſiſtance from his Holineſs, who, beſides what Power he exerted by his Legate, ſent them * fifty thouſand Crowns for a Supply.

|| *Fowl.* p. 427.

Fowl. Hiſt. p. 429, &c.

* *Id.* p. 427.

Thus they went on with an exceſſive Spleen againſt the King in *France*, but the Jeſuites attempting to doe the ſame things in † *Tranſilvania*, were expelled the Countrey; yet in *Scotland* their Deſigns went on, from whence *William Creighton*, the Jeſuite, went into *Spain*, into whoſe King he ſo inſinuated himſelf, that he reſolved to be guided by his Advice, both for the invading *England*, and the alteration of Religion in *Scotland*; which was the Account himſelf gave of his Negotiation by a Meſſage to the Earl of *Huntley*, deſiring as many blanks and Procurations as could be had of the Scottiſh Noblemen, for the greater Credit of his Agitations.

† *Ob hanc cauſam etiam publico ordinam decreto extra Provincia ejecti ſunt, an.* 1590. *ſub menſis Januarii initium. Hiſtor. Jeſuit.* p. 332. *Fowlis*, p. 295. Jeſuites Catec. p. 173.

1591. In the mean time the Duke of *Mayenne* ſolicited the Pope and Spaniard for aid, and entred into an Obligation with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and others, not to admit any to the Crown except he were of their Family; but if they failed in that, to exclude

Fowl. Hiſt. p. 434, &c.

all, who were not of the Roman Catholick Religion: But the Leaguers drew up a Letter, and ſent it to the King of *Spain*, affirming that it was the deſire of all the Catholicks to ſee his Catholick Majeſty ſway the Sceptre of that Kingdom, and reign over them; or that he would appoint ſome of his Poſterity, offering the Crown to the *Infanta Iſabella*, that King's Daughter, in particular: And to make all ſure within themſelves, they contrived a new Oath, whereby not onely the King, but all the Bloud Royal were excluded from the Crown; and ſet up a Court of Juſtice to proceed againſt the Royaliſts. Anno 1591.

In which rebellious Actions they were encouraged by the Pope, *Greg.* 14. who ſent a *Nuncio* into *France* with two Bulls, one interdicting the Clergy, if within 15 days they forſook not the obedience and Part of the King; and depriving them of all their Benefices, if they left him not within thirty days; the other threatening the Nobility, and all others, with the Papal Curſe, if they aſſiſted that Heretick, Perſecutour, Excommunicated Perſon, who was juſtly deprived of his Dominions; which were the mild Expreſſions with which this meek Servant of Servants treated that great Prince: And farther, to ſhew his Fatherly care of the Rebels, he ſent an Army to their relief, under the Command of his Nephew, and allowed them fifteen thouſand Crowns a month; whoſe ſteps were followed by his Succeſſour, *Innocent* the 9th, who remitted them fifteen thouſand Ducats every month of his Popedom, which was but ſhort; for he ſate not much above eight weeks in that Chair.

Fox. p. 433.

Id. p. 438.

Yet were not theſe Deſigns of the Leaguers, and *Mayenne*, ſufficient to content the Pope, but the young Cardinal of *Bourbon* hoped for the Crown, and

Id. p 433, 438.

Anno 1591. and ſo formed another Party of ſeditious Perſons, called Thirdlings, among whom was *Perron*, afterwards Cardinal; and this Faction alſo had the countenance of the laſt Pope, who, to advance this Cardinal, exhorted the States to chuſe a Roman Catholick for their King.

1592. And his Example was ſo far approved of by *Clement* the Eighth, who was choſen in his room, that he continued the ſame allowance to the Leaguers, renewed the ſame Exhortations, and declared any other but a Romaniſt incapable of the Crown. The Parliament of *Roan* publiſhed a ſevere Edict againſt all who adhered to the King; and Diſcourſes were ſpread abroad, maintaining, That it was unlawfull to deſire his Converſion, and that ſuch as propoſed or endeavoured it were excommunicated, and ought to be driven away, leſt they ſhould infect the reſt; and the Parliament of *Paris* enjoined Obedience to the Pope, and his Legate, declaring that the Convention of Eſtates deſigned to chuſe a Popiſh King: And by this time thoſe few Romaniſts who had continued with the King, became rebellious too, requiring him to change his Religion within a time which they preſcribed, otherwiſe proteſting they would elect another of their own Perſuaſion. *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 438, 439.

Thus Rebellion and the Roman Catholick Cauſe went on proſperouſly in *France*; but not having the ſame ſtrength and opportunities in *England*, the more ſecret Methods were made uſe of; ‖ the Spaniard was importuned to make another Invaſion, which he prepared for; but the Romaniſts, unwilling to truſt to that alone, took a ſhorter courſe, and by * Mr *Hesket*'s means attempted to perſuade the Lord *Strange*, † afterwards Earl of *Derby*, to take upon him the Crown, which they pretended he had a Title to; and ſoon after Father *Holt*, and others, ‖ Important Conſid. p. 81. * *Ibid.* Anat. of Popiſh Tyranny, p. 22. † *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 354.

employed *Patrick Cullen*, an Iriſh Fencer, to murther the Queen, which he readily undertook, and for a very ſmall reward; but his barbarous Intention was diſcovered, and he, upon apprehenſion confeſſing the Deſign, and who ſet him on, was executed. Anno 1592.

Important Conſid. and Anat. of Pop. Tyr. p. 22. *Speed's* Chron. p. 1181.

Two years before this the Jeſuite *Creighton*, upon his going into *Spain*, had deſired blanks, to be filled up with Credentials and Procurations, from the Noblemen of the Popiſh Party in *Scotland*; and this year he received them; the Perſons who ſent them farther engaging, that all the Romaniſts in *Scotland* ſhould aſſiſt them, upon the arrival of the Army, which the King of *Spain* promiſed ſhould be with them by the End of the Spring, to the number of thirty thouſand, whereof ſome were to remain in *Scotland*, and the reſt march directly into *England*: Theſe Blanks were ſent by a Servant of the King's, with Letters from ſeveral Jeſuites, but he was apprehended, and ſome of the Conſpiratours impriſoned and executed; || The Jeſuites complained in their Letters, that the Spaniards were too ſlow, and therefore deſired the Invaſion with great earneſtneſs.

Fowlis's Hiſt. p. 296.

|| *Fowlis*, p. 297, 298.

Upon this Diſcovery, the Earls of *Angus*, *Huntley*, and *Arrol*, rebell'd, but the King's Army marching againſt them before they had formed any conſiderable Body, they fled into the Mountains, ſubmitted, and were impriſon'd in Order to a Tryall. 1593.

Idem, p. 299.

At the ſame time, *Tir Oen* in *Ireland*, after having perſuaded, and underhand maintained ſeveral Inſurrections, openly declar'd himſelf for the Rebells, taking on him the Title of *O Neal*; which by an Act of Parliament was declared Treaſon for any to aſſume.

Idem, p. 307.

Nor

Anno 1593.

Nor was *England* long free from open Rebellion, yet clear'd of a Treasonable Generation, who were daily employ'd in new Conspiracies against the Queens Life; for * *Lopez*, one of the Queens Physicians, undertook to Poison her, for which he was to have Fifty thousand Crowns; but being discovered, confessed all, and with two of his Accomplices was Executed.

* *Speed's* Chr. p. 1181. Anat. Popish Tyr. p. 22. *Fowl.* Hist. p. 354, &c. *Import. Consid.* p. 81.

But being unwilling to depend wholly on this Doctour, the Jesuite, *Holt*, Dr. *Worthington*, and others, employed *Edmond York*, Nephew to him who six years before had betrayed *Zutphen* to the Spaniards, and *Richard William*, with others, to Kill the Queen; who upon their Apprehension confessed, That after several Consultations among the Priests and Jesuites in *Flanders*, *Holt* threatned, That if this Plot failed, they would take this honourable Work out of the Hands of the English, and employ Strangers for the future; that they had vowed to Murther the Queen; and that one *Young*, *Tipping*, *Garret*, with two others, had undertaken the same Design.

Fowlis's Hist. p. 356. *Speed's* Chr. p. 1182.

While God was thus confounding the Designs of these bloudy Men in this Nation, the Leaguers in *France* seemed to have forgotten, that an all-seeing Eye beheld their Actions, where the Duke of *Mayenne* put forth a Declaration, affirming, That *Henry* of *Bourbon* could not be lawfull King, because he was an Heretick; and therefore they cannot be blamed for opposing him in obedience to the Pope's Bulls, and Admonitions: to which, his Holiness's Legate added another, assuring the Romanists that the Pope would never consent to the admission of an Heretick, that such who assisted the King were in a desperate Condition, and exhorting all to be obedient to the Pope; and when the Estates were met,

Fowl. p. 439, &c.

met, he propoſed that all ſhould take an Oath, never to acknowledge the King, though he ſhould be converted to their Church; nay, ſo great was his Fury, that when the Romaniſts with the King ſent to the States ſome Propoſitions for a Treaty, he declared the very Propoſals to be Heretical, and by his influence the Doctours of *Sorbon* aſſerted the ſame, as intimating a declared Heretick might be King; but the Propoſition was accepted, and a Conference agreed on, but with this Clauſe in the Anſwer to the Propoſal, That to fight againſt an Heretical King is not Treaſon; yet the Legate entred his Proteſtation againſt the meeting, and the Pariſians attempted to make the young Duke of *Guiſe* King: Nor were things better in the Royal Army, where the Romaniſts, whom the King moſt truſted, were falling from him; upon which reſolving to change his Religion, his Intenſions were no ſooner publiſhed, than the Legate forbad all Biſhops to abſolve him, pronouncing all that ſhould be aſſiſting to his reception into the Roman Church excommunicated, and deprived, and all their Actions in that Affair null and void. Anno 1593.

Forb. p. 441, 442. But hower the King was reconciled, and ſent his Ambaſſadours to *Rome*; but the Pope, who had formerly refuſed to admit any Meſſage from him, prohibited their Entrance, neither would he receive the Prelates that abſolved him.

In the mean while the Leaguers ſtormed at the King's reconciliation, and ſet themſelves to deſtroy him by private Treaſon, now Force could doe no good; for which purpoſe one *Barriere*, or *Le Barr*, was employed, who confeſſed that the Curate of St. *Andrews* of Arts in *Paris* commended the Deſign, telling him he would merit Heaven and Glory by the Act, and recommended him to *Varade*, Rector of

Id. p. 443. *Jes.* Catech. l. 3. c. 6.

Anno 1593. of the Jesuites College, who affirmed that the Enterprise was most holy, exhorting him with good constancy and courage to confess himself, and receive the B. Sacrament, and then leading him to his Chamber, gave him his Blessing: He mentioned also another Preacher of *Paris*, who counted it meritorious. Thus encouraged, he bought a knife seven Inches long, and went to St. *Denis* where the King then was, but being discovered was executed, affirming at his death, that there were two black Friars that went from *Lyons* upon the same Account. *Histor. Jesuit. p. 251.*

It is probable the Preacher at *Paris*, mentioned in his Confessions, was Father † *Commolet*, the Jesuite, who two days before this *Barriere*'s Execution at St. *Denis*, in a Sermon at *Paris* (which yet continued obstinate against the King) exhorted his Auditours to have Patience, for they should see in a few days a wonderfull Miracle of God. † Jes. Cat. l. 3. c. 6. *Histor. Jesuit. p. 251.* *Sumptum est de Barrierio supplicium, 31. Aug. die verò 29. quierat dominicus, Pater Commoletus, Jesuita Parisiensis, in Epilogo Concionis suæ monuerat & adhortatus fuerat Auditores, ne paululùm adhuc obdurarent, & quietis essent animis, siquidem brevi miraculum à Deo magnum ipsos esse percepturos, atque oculis suis visuros.*

1594. But the next Year *Paris* was reduced to its obedience, soon after which the University endeavoured the Expulsion of the Jesuites, accusing them of all manner of Injustice, of the ruine of Families, and many other Crimes, but insisting particularly on their Treasons, charging them with being abettors to the Spaniard, Fomenters of Civil Wars, and always ready to assassinate the French King, whom they omitted to pray for, while they extolled the Spaniard; that they taught and asserted the Pope's deposing Power; that they refused to give Absolution to several Persons of Quality, because they would not renounce the King; that they had been the *Histor. Jesuit. p. 148, &c.*

the cauſe of the Death of Twenty-eight Barons, Fifty Noble-men of *France*, and above Five hundred Monks and Friars in the *Tercera* Iſlands, and had refuſed to renounce the League. Anno 1594.

Fowlis Hiſt. p. 443, &c.

Which Spirit of Rebellion was ſo ſtrong amongſt the Leaguers, that a little before the Seduction of *Paris*, the Pope's Legate publiſhed a Declaration, exhorting all Catholicks to oppoſe the King; aſſuring them that the Pope would never grant him Abſolution; and upon the Rendition of *Aix* to his Majeſty, the famous *Genebrard* was ſo vext at the Loyalty of the Place, that he left it, reſolving not to live among the Royaliſts; nay, when the King entered *Paris* the Cardinal *Pellivee*, lying upon his Death-bed, very angrily told thoſe about him, That he hoped the Arms of the Spaniards, and good Catholicks would yet drive the *Huguonots* out of *Paris*: And *Hay*, a Scotch Jeſuite, affirmed, That if the King paſſed by their College, he would leap from the top of it upon him, and did not doubt to go directly to Heaven.

Hiſt. Jeſ. p. 258. Jeſ. Cat. l. 3. c. 20. *Fowlis*, p. 447.

But to return to the Jeſuites, who finding their Baniſhment out of the Kingdom thus zealouſly endeavoured, and fearing leſt the King, to whom they had been ſuch bitter Enemies, ſhould conſent to it, reſolved to diſpatch him; * *Francis Jacob* one of their Scholars at *Bourges* had boaſted that he would doe it; but *John Chaſtel* who was bred under them at *Paris*, went farther, and with a knife ſtruck the King in the Mouth, and beat out one of his Teeth, he was immediately apprehended, and on Examination, confeſſed, * That he eſteemed it an Act highly conducing to promote Religion; and that Father *Gueret*, his Maſter in the Jeſuites School, had taught him thoſe Doctrines; upon which Sentence of Death was paſs'd upon him, by which alſo

† *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 445. *Hiſt. Jeſuit.* p. 259. *Fowl.* p. 445. *Jeſu. Cat.* l. 3. c. 18. *Hiſtor. Jeſ.* p. 154, 155, 252. * *Id.* p. 252. *Ratus id Religioni conducere.*

Anno 1594. so the * *Jesuites were banished as Corrupters of Youth, Disturbers of the publick Peace, Enemies to the King and Kingdom; and enjoined to depart the Realm within fifteen days; and all their Goods confiscated, to be disposed of as the Court should see fit.*

* *Constituit insuper ut omnes Sacerdotes Collegii Clermontii, & omnes alii prædicto Societati addicti, tanquam Corruptores Juventutis, Perturbatores publicæ Tranquillitatis, —— toto Regno exeant. Illorum autem mobilia & immobilia bona vertentur, &c. —— secundùm arbitrium & decretum Curiæ.* Hist. Jes. p. 253.

This Sentence was published after the search made in the Jesuites College, wherein was found a Book of *T. Guignard*'s, which he confessed to be his own writing, lamenting that the King was spared in the Parisian Massacre, applauding the Murther of King *Henry* the Third, affirming, that if the King were shut up in a Monastery, he would be treated more gently than he deserved; and concluding, that if he could not be deposed without force of Arms, they ought to be taken up against him; for which, and his other Treasons, he was executed; but † *Gueret*, *Chastell*'s Master, of the same Order, was only banished with the rest; in memory of which Fact, and to the perpetual Ignominy of that Order, *Chastell*'s House was demolished, and a Pillar erected in the place; on one side of which was engraven the Decree of the Court, † on another a Copy of Verses expressing the Crime, and discovering to the World that it was attempted by the Persuasions of the Jesuites; on the third another Inscription to the same purpose; and on the fourth a summary Account of their banishment, and the reasons of it, * wherein the Jesuites are termed, *A mischievous and novell sort of superstitious Men, and Di-*

Histor. Jesuit. p. 256, 257. Where you may see the summe of his Book, and the arrest of Parliament against him. See also *Fowlis*, p. 446, &c.

† Of him see *Hist. Jesuit. ubi supra.*

† Speaking of *Chastell*, there are these lines, *Malis magistris usus & schola impia, Sotericum ekeu nomen usurpantibus.*

Expressing by whose Instigation he undertook the Murther. * *Pulso tota Gallia hominum genere novæ & maleficæ superstitionis qui Rempublicam turbarunt, quorum instinctu particularis adolescens dirum facinus instituerat.* Hist. Jes. p. 155.

sturbers

ſturbers of the Nation, by whom that young man was encouraged and perſuaded to that horrid Fact. Anno 1594.

This Pillar, as appears by the date of the Inſcriptions, was not erected till the following year; however, having ſuch a relation to their baniſhment, which was decreed the 29th. of *December*, 1594. I thought it moſt proper to give an account of it in this place.

One would think that if any Fact would render men aſhamed, this murtherous Attempt was ſo horrid as to make thoſe concerned in it bluſh; but ſo far were they from that, that *Francis Veron*, † a Jeſuite, wrote an Apology for the Murtherer, calling the Enterpriſe ‖ *a moſt holy, moſt humane, moſt laudable and worthy Act; that it is acceptable to God, and conformable to all Laws and Decrees of the Church*; and in the ſame Book he extolls *Clement*, that ſtabbed the former King.

† *Sand.* Hiſt. of K. *James*, p. 156.

‖ *C'ſt un acte tres ſainct, tres humaine, tres digne, tres louable, & tres recommendable.— conformement a Dieu, aux Loix, au Decrets, & a l'Egliſe.* Apolog. pour. *F. Chaſtel*, p. 147. 156. See alſo *Hiſt. Jeſ.* p. 255.

Thus Fruitfull were the French Romaniſts in their Contrivances of Rebellion and Murther, and as willing were their Brethren in theſe Nations to promote Enterpriſes of the ſame nature; for † *Tir-Oen* in *Ireland*, continued in the Rebellion which he began the year before, but diſtruſting his own power, ſubmitted himſelf to the Lord Deputy; yet the very ſame Month he rebelled again, ſeveral Provinces revolting to him; by which acceſſion of Forces he grew very powerfull: And in *Scotland* the Noblemen who were impriſoned and condemned for their Inſurrection the laſt year, having been pardoned by the King, took Arms again, being aſſiſted with Money from the *Spaniards*, and defeated the King's Forces under the Earl of *Argyle*, though much

‖ *Fowl.* p. 307. *Speed's* Chron. p. 1191.

Fowlis's Hiſt. p. 299. 300.

Anno 1594. much ſuperiour in number to them, but were at length reduced ſo low, that they begged leave to depart the Land, which was granted them; ſo promiſing to enterpriſe no more againſt the King, they left the Kingdom: *Bothwell*, the chief of them went to *Naples*, where he lived miſerably; the reſt about three years after got their Pardons, and returned home.

Yet were not theſe all the Popiſh Enterpriſes upon the Eſtates and Perſons of Princes which were diſcovered this year; for I find that about this time they employed *Le Four*, and others, to murther Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, General of the Forces of the United Provinces. Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 336.

1595. But the indefatigable Romaniſts, though ſo often diſappointed, would once more apply themſelves to the Spaniard, to favour their cauſe in *England*; who to correſpond with their Deſires and ſatisfie his own Ambition, ſent *Diego Brocher*, upon the Engliſh Coaſt, who with four Gallies put into *Mounts Bay* in *Cornwall*, fired St. *Paul*'s Church, and * three ſmall Fiſh Towns; and this was all the King of *Spain* made of his vaſt expences and preparations againſt *England*. *Fowl.* p. 358. * *Mouſehole*, *Meulin*, and *Penſans*.

1596. *Tyr-Oen* having the two laſt years ſtrengthned himſelf, writes this year to the King of *Spain*, deſiring him not to give ear to thoſe who affirmed, that he deſign'd any Accommodation with the Engliſh; aſſuring him, that he was reſolved never to ſubmit to, or have any Treaty with them. *Fowl.* p. 307.

About the ſame time the Jeſuites at *London* had laid a Plot to ſeize the Tower, and keep it till the Spaniards arrived to their Aſſiſtance; in one of their Letters from their Correſpondents in *Spain*, dated *June* the 20th. 1596. they are put in hopes that the Spaniſh Armada ſhould be with them about the *A. P.* Reply to a notorious Libell, p. 81, 82. cited by *Fowl.* p. 358.

Auguſt following; cautioning them to adviſe all the Romaniſts of the Deſign before-hand, and Proclamations were ready Printed in *Spain*, to be diſperſed at their Arrival here; and the better to ſecure the Spaniards landing in *Scotland*, the Conſpiratours fortified the Iſle of *Elſay* in the Weſtern Seas, for their Reception; but were ſurprized before they had proceeded far, ſo the Enterprize miſcarried. Anno 1596.

Fowl. p. 300.

Speed. p. 1183. *Fowl.* p 357. Import. Conſid. p. 81. Anat. of Pop. Tyran. *p.* 26.

And now we are come to the laſt Conſpiracy that hath been diſcovered againſt the Life of Queen *Elizabeth*, which was the attempt of *Edward Squire*, a Servant in her Stables, to whom *Walpoole*, the Jeſuite, gave a very ſtrong Poiſon, which *Squire* undertook to preſs out upon the Pommel of her Saddle; but before he could bring himſelf to undertake ſo horrid an Action, he had ſeveral conflicts in his own mind; which the Jeſuite perceiving, told him, * That the Sin of Backſliding did ſeldom obtain pardon, and if he did but once doubt of the lawfulneſs, or merit, of the Act, it was enough to caſt him down to Hell; exhorting him to go through with it; † for if he failed, he would commit an unpardonable Sin before God; and at parting, after having bleſs'd him, he uſed theſe words, *My Son, God bleſs thee, and make thee ſtrong; be of good courage; I pawn my Soul for thine; and being either dead or alive, aſſure thy ſelf thou ſhalt have part of my Prayers.* 1597.

* *Speed*, p. 1183.

† *Jeſ. Cat.* l. 3. c. 4

Thus ſatisfied with the Jeſuites, he, upon the firſt opportunity, poiſoned the Pommel of the Queens Saddle, but it pleaſed God the Poiſon had not the expected effect; upon which the Jeſuites not hearing of her Death in ſome time, ſuſpected *Squire* of Unfaithfulneſs, and got him under-hand accuſed of ſome Deſign againſt the Queen; upon which being apprehended he confeſſed all, and was executed.

But

Anno 1597. But *Tyrone* created more trouble to the Queen in *Ireland*, where daily he encreaſed his ſtrength, took fortified Places from the Engliſh, and in ſeveral Skirmiſhes got the better of the Queens Forces. *Speed*, p. 1121, 1122.

1598. And continuing his Rebellion, ſlew Sir *Henry Bagnall*, and routed the Engliſh under his Command, took the Fort of *Black-water*, and in it great ſtore of Ammunition and Arms, and created *James Fitz-Thomas* Earl of *Deſmond*, and got ſeveral Advantages over the Forces of the Kingdom. *Id.* p. 1123.

In *England Anthony Rolſton* was employed by the Jeſuite *Creſwell* to prepare things for an Invaſion, which the Spaniard intended to make very ſuddenly; in order to which a Fleet was prepared, and a Proclamation drawn up by the Admiral, juſtifying the Action, and declaring his Intention to be, *to reduce theſe Kingdoms to the Obedience of the Catholick Roman Church.* *Cambd.* Annal. *ad an.* 1598.

This year alſo was apprehended in *Holland* one *Peter Pan*, a Cooper of *Ipres*, who confeſs'd, That his Deſign was to murther Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw*, * that the Jeſuites of *Doway*, for his encouragement, promiſed to make his Son a Prebend, and the Provincial gave him his Bleſſing in theſe Words, *Friend, go thy ways in peace, for thou goeſt as an Angel under God's ſafeguard and protection.* * *Feſ. Cath.* l. 3. c. 1. *Hiſt. Feſ.* p. 336.

But almoſt innumerable were the Conſpiracies againſt King *Henry* of *France*, againſt whom (after *Mayenne* and all others had ſubmitted) the Dukes of *Aumale*, and *Mercent* continued obſtinate, refuſing to acknowledge him; and the Pope's Agent at *Bruſſels*, firſt employed *Ridicove*, a Dominican of *Ghent*, to murther the King; aſſuring him, That the Pope and Cardinals approved of the Action; but he, after two Journeys into *France* about it, was apprehended, and executed; confeſſing, *That the* *Fowl.* p. 449, 450.

daily

daily Sermons he had heard in praiſe of Clement, *who ſtabb'd the former King, and was eſteemed a Martyr among them, had ſo enflam'd him, that he reſolv'd to follow his ſteps.* Beſides this Man, one *Arger*, of the ſame Order, undertook the ſame Exploit; to whom the Pope's Agent added *Clement Odin*, another Son of St. *Dominick*; but God defeated all their Deſigns, and preſerv'd that great King's Life ſome years longer. Anno 1598.

Fom. p 308. *Sp.ed.* p. 1225. In the mean while *Tir Oen* continued his Rebellion in *Ireland*, having received Aſſiſtance from the Spaniard, and a Plume of Phœnix Feathers from the Pope; and the new Earl of *Deſmond* wrote two * Letters to the King of *Spain*, begging his Aſſiſtance to drive the Engliſh out of *Ireland*, and to advance the Catholick Cauſe, which he was reſolved to maintain. What effect theſe and other Addreſſes had, we ſhall ſee preſently. 1599.

* See them at large in *Fom.* p. 308. 309.

But *Tir Oen* not reſting wholly on the Spaniard, wrote a very earneſt Letter to the Pope, ſubſcribed by himſelf, *Deſmond*, and others; † *Deſiring his Holineſs to iſſue out a Bull againſt the Queen, as* Pius *the Fifth, and* Gregory *the Thirteenth had done; which they preſs him to doe, becauſe the Kingdom belonged to his Holineſs, and next under God depended ſolely on him.* 1600.

† *Deſideramus ut quemadmodum fælicis recordationis* Pius V. P. M. *contra Reginam* Angliæ---- *Bullam excommunicationis ediderat, necnon* Greg. 13. *eandem continuaverat---- Similem quoque ſententiam ad hoc bellum promovendum, & ad felicem exitum deducendum ſanctitas veſtra emittere dignetur.* Fowl. p. 478.

In the mean while, the Rebellion went on, and daily conflicts happen'd; but leſt the tediouſneſs, or danger of the War ſhould diſcourage them, Pope *Clement* the Eighth ſent a Letter, directed to all the Prelates, Noblemen, and People of *Ireland*, wherein ‖ he owns, That they had taken up Arms by his advice, for recovering their Liberty, and oppoſing

‖ *Cùm vos Rom. Pontificum prædeceſſorum noſtrorum, & no-*

Anno 1600. poſing the Hereticks, commends the *Fitz-Geralds* who headed former Inſurrections, highly extolls *Tyrone*, and grants a full remiſſion of all Sins to him and his Aſſiſtants.

ſtris & Apoſtolicæ ſedis cohortationibus adductis —Hugoni O Neale— *conjunctis animis & viribus præſto fuerittis.* See the Letter at large in *Fowlis*, p. 479, 480.

Yet could not this Concurrence, and Benediction of the Pope preſerve their ſtrength from being broken by the Lord *Mountjoy*, who this year arrived Lord Deputy in *Ireland*; inſomuch that ſeveral of the chief Rebels ſubmitted, * but at the ſame time ſent to *Rome* to crave Pardon for their outward compliance: but *Tyrone* continued obſtinate, which forced the Lord-Deputy to proclaim him Traitor, ſetting a Reward of Two thouſand Marks upon his Head; however the Spaniard ſent a Ship to his Relief, laden with Arms and Monies, as an earneſt of more Supplies.

Speed, p. 1125. 1126.

* *Fowlis* p. 480.

This year Col. *Sempill* betrayed *Lyer* in *Flanders* to the Spaniards. *Walſw. Engl. Span. Pilgr.* p 61. *Lond.* 1630. ---4to.

It is certain from the Confeſſion of the Traitors themſelves, that the foundation of the Gun-powder Treaſon was laid the following year; but it is very probable that there was a rough draught of it made in this, as appears by the Caſe reſolv'd by *Delrio* the Jeſuite; whether if one diſcover in Confeſſion, that he hath laid Gun-powder under an Houſe, by which the Houſe is to be blown up, and the Prince deſtroyed, the Prieſt ought to reveal it? upon which he concludes, that he ought not; it was a Caſe that had never happened before and ſo not likely to have been thought of by a Perſon not cautious of ſuch a Deſign; and this Reſolution *Garnet* after ſerved himſelf of, alledging, That all the Knowledge he had of the Treaſon was communicated to him in Confeſſion, which he was bound not to diſcloſe, upon any Account whatſoever.

Delr. Diſquis. Magi. l. 6. c. 1. *Lov.* 1600. 4to.

Account of the Proceedings againſt the Gunp. Trait. *p.* 215. *Lond.* 1679. 8to.

Soon

Anno 1601.

Soon after his laſt Letter in *Tyrone*'s behalf, the ſame Pope ſent his *Breves* into *England*, commanding all the Roman Catholicks not to admit, after the Queen's death, any Prince whatſoever, unleſs he would bind himſelf by Oath to promote the Roman Catholick Religion to his utmoſt Power: In proſecution of which, knowing that King *James*, the next Succeſſour, was a firm Proteſtant, ſeveral Deſigns were formed againſt his Life; *Hay* and *Hamilton*, two Papiſts, were ſent into *Scotland*, to ſtir up the Jeſuites there, who were received and cheriſhed, notwithſtanding the King had by his Proclamation forbidden any to harbour them, affirming that if any did, he would look upon them as Deſigners againſt his Life.

Foxes & Firebrands, pt. 2. p. 62. *Fowl.* p. 499. Acct. of the Proceedings againſt the Gunpowder Trait. p. 159.

Foxes & Firebrands, *ubi ſupra.*

But while theſe Jeſuites, and others of the ſame ſtamp, were endeavouring to prepare matters for a Rebellion, one ‖ *Mowbray*, Son to a Scotch Nobleman; undertook to deſtroy the King, but was apprehended at *London*, and ſent Priſoner into *Scotland* by the Queen; and about the ſame time the * Duke of *Tuſcany*, by ſome Letters he had intercepted, diſcovered another Deſign againſt his Life, which was to be effected by Poiſon, an Account of which he ſent immediately to the King by Sir *Henry Wotton*, then in his Court, with ſeveral Antidotes againſt the Poiſon, if it ſhould be given him, notwithſtanding all his diligence to prevent it.

‖ *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 498.

* *Walton's* Life of Sir *Henry Wotton*, p 104, &c.

During theſe Deſigns in *Scotland* the Pope ſent a Letter to *Tyrone*, calling his Rebellion an † Holy League, ‖ aſſuring him that he was *exceedingly pleaſed at their Courage and Zeal, extolling his Piety,*

† *Sacrum fœdus quod tu & Principes*, &c.

‖ *Magnam ex his voluptatem in Domino cepimus.—Laudamus egregiam pietatem & fortitudinem tuam.—Conſervate filii hanc Mentem, conſervate Unionem,— & Deus erit voliſcum, & pugnabit pro vobis. Ubi opus erit, ſcribemus efficaciter ad Reges & Principes Catholicos,— ut vobis & Cauſæ veſtræ omni ope ſuffragentur. Cogitamus etiam propediem mittere ad vos peculiarem nuncium noſtrum. Tibi & cæteris qui tibi unanimes pro fidei catholicæ Propugnatione adhæreut, noſtram & Apoſtolicam benedictionem benigne impertimur.* Fowl. p. 482.

ety,

Anno 1601.

ety, exhorting him to go on as he had begun, and praying that God would fight for him; promiſing to write to all Catholick Princes to aſſiſt him, and to ſend a Nuncio *to reſide with him; and giving his Bleſſing to him and all his Followers, who ſhould hazard themſelves for the Catholick Cauſe.*

Beſides which he ſent a † *Breve* to the whole Body of the Iriſh Nation, requiring them to join with *Tyr-Oen* againſt the Queen; and if we may believe * *Don Juan de Aquila*, General of the War in *Ireland* for defence of the Faith, he went farther than this, and excommunicated, and (as far as in him lay) depoſed Her Majeſty.

† *Walſh's* Hiſt. of the Iriſh Rem. Pref. p. 11.

* See his Declaration in *Fowlis* Hiſt. p. 484, &c.

This Spaniſh Commander arrived at *Kingſall* with a great Fleet, and began to fortifie the Town; and publiſhed a Declaration, affirming, That the War made againſt Queen *Elizabeth* by his Maſter, in Conjunction with *Tyr-Oen*, was juſt, She having been excommunicated, and her Subjects abſolved from their Fidelity by ſeveral Popes; exhorting them, that now Chriſt's Vicar commanded them, they would in obedience to him take Arms; proteſting, that if any continued in obedience to the Engliſh, they ſhould be proſecuted as Hereticks, and hatefull Enemies of the Church.

Speed's Chr. p. 1226.

Soon after *Don Alonſo del Campo* landed with a Supply of Soldiers, but ſuddenly after his arrival was taken Priſoner, the Army of the Spaniards and Rebells in conjunction routed, and the former glad to be permitted to return home.

Fowlis's Hiſt. p. 486. *Speed's* Chr. p. 1226.

Yet were the Engliſh Papiſts as diligent as ever to introduce the Spaniards, and therefore diſpatched away || *Thomas Winter*, to trie what could be done for their aſſiſtance, who were ready to ſacrifice their Lives for the Catholick Cauſe; and to aſſure the King of *Spain*, that if he would ſend over an Army,

|| Hiſt of the Gunpow. Tr. p. 2, 3.

they would have in a readineſs Fifteen hundred or two thouſand Horſes for the Service; being introduced by the means of the Jeſuite *Creſwell*, the Duke of *Lerma* aſſured him of Aſſiſtance, and the Count *de Miranda* told him, that his Maſter would beſtow two hundred thouſand Crowns for that uſe, and would have an Army in *England* by the next Spring. Anno 1601.

With this gratefull Account of the poſture of Affairs he returned, and great preparations were made, that they might be ready againſt the arrival of the Forces; but all their meaſures were broken by the Queen's death, yet was Mr. *Wright* ſent into *Spain*, and *Guy Faux* after him; but the King refuſed to meddle, having ſent his Ambaſſadour to conclude a Peace with King *James*; upon which diſappointment they entertained new Deſigns, which we ſhall have account of in a little time. 1602.

Hiſt Gunp. Ir. p. 3.

While theſe Matters were tranſacting in *Spain* and *England*, *Tyr-Oen* and *Oſulevan* continued their Inſurrection in *Ireland*, the latter keeping the Caſtle of *Dunboy* for the King of *Spain*, to whom he ſent to deſire him to accept it, which he did, and ſent *Oſulevan* twelve thouſand pounds, with a ſupply of Arms and Ammunition; and the reſt of the Rebells received Encouragement from their Correſpondents in *Spain*, who aſſured them, his Catholick Majeſty would not omit the winning of *Ireland*, if it coſt him the moſt part of *Spain*; and that an Army of fourteen thouſand men, with a Nuncio from the Pope, were ſet Sail for their Relief, which News rendered them ſo obſtinate, that they endured all Extremities; but the taking of *Dunboy* by the Lord Deputy put a ſtop to thoſe ſuccours, there being no place for to receive them at their landing; yet did *Mac Eggan*, the Apoſtolical Vicar, revive the fury of the Rebells, but he was ſlain the latter end of

Tom. Hiſt. p. 486, &c.

Anno 1602.

of this year, fighting at the head of his Men, with a Sword drawn in one hand, and his Breviary and Beads in the other.

We have seen the Pope approving this Rebellion, so that the Divines of his Church could doe no less than follow the Dictates of their Supreme Head, which the Jesuites of *Salamanca* did this year by a Declaration of theirs; in which they resolve, * *That we must hold for certain that the Pope hath power to bridle and suppress those who forsake the Faith:* And having farther stated the Question, they proceed to affirm, *That it is lawfull for any Catholick to assist* Tyr-Oen, *and that with great Merit, and good Hope of eternal Reward, because it is by the Pope's Authority, that all such Romanists as take part with the English sin mortally, and cannot be saved, or receive Absolution, till they forsake the English Army; and those are in the same condition who give the English any Tribute, except such as the Pope hath given them leave to pay,* (so that they are to be Subjects no longer than the Pope pleases.) And then they proceed to shew, *That the Bull in favour of the Rebells was not procured by surreption, but proceeded from the Pope's own Inclination to them, and that the permission given to the Roman Catholicks to obey her, extended only to such Obedience as doth not oppugn the Catholick Religion, which the assisting Her against* Tyrone *doth.* And this Declaration is dated the seventh of *March.* 1602.

* *Tanquam certum est accipiendum, posse Rom. Pontif. fidei desertores, armis compellere ac coercere;--posse quoscunque Catholicos Hugoni O Neal in præd. bello favere, idque magno cum merito, & spe maxima retributionis æternæ; cùm enim bellum gerit authoritate summi Pontificis.--Eos omnes Catholicos peccare mortaliter, qui Anglorum castra--sequuntur; nec posse illos æternam salutem consequi, nec ullo Sacerdote a suis peccatis absolvi, nisi prius respiscant, ac Castra Anglorum deserant. Idemque de illis censendum est qui illis tribuunt, præterea Tributa consueta quæ ex Summi Pont. Indulgentia & Permissione eis licet Anglis Regibus--solvere--Surreptio intervenire non potest, nulla narratur Petitio eorum in quorum favorem expeditur; at Summus Pont. aperte in illis literis docet se & Antecessores suos sponte exhortatos fuisse ad illud bellum gerendum Hibernos.---Permissum est etiam Catholicis Hæreticæ Reginæ id genus obsequii præstare quod Catholicam Religionem non oppugnet.--Datum Salamanticæ, 7. Martii.* 1602.

And it could be nothing leſs than ſuch an extraordinary encouragement, that could render the Iriſh ſo audacious as they were upon the Queen's Death; in *Limrick* they ſeized the Churches, and ſet up Maſs in them; the ſame they did at *Waterford*, in the Cathedral, and at the Seſſions Houſe they pulled down the Seats of Juſtice; in *Cork* they refuſed to proclaim the King, and by Force oppoſed the Commiſſioners; they went in a ſolemn Proceſſion, took the Sacrament to ſpend their Lives in defence of the Roman Catholick Religion; wrote to ſeveral Cities to aſſiſt them, ſeized upon the King's ſtores, and aſſaulted his Forces, alledging that he could not be lawfull King, becauſe he was not appointed by the Pope. Anno 1602.

Fowl. p. 495.

And for their farther ſatisfaction the Univerſity of *Salamanca*, ſubſcribed the Declaration which the Jeſuites made the year before; and the Divines of *Valedolid* did the ſame. 1603.

Fowl. p. 494. Hiſt. of the Iriſh Remon. Pref. p. 11.

About this time the Jeſuites laboured to get the Sentence of their Baniſhment out of *France* reverſed, the Pope interpoſing his Mediation in their Favours, upon which the Parliament of *Paris* attempted to diſſuade the King from conſenting to it by a long * Oration; alledging, *That it was their avowed Doctrine, That the Pope hath a Power of Excommunicating Kings; that a King ſo Excommunicated by his Holineſs, is no other than a Tyrant, whom the People may oppoſe; that Clergy-men are exempt from the Prince's Power, are none of his Subjects, and cannot be puniſh'd by him for any Crimes:* And having

* See it at large in *Hiſt. Jeſuit.* p. 160.

Pro regula indubitata habent quod ille excommunicandorum Regum poteſtatem habeat, quod Rex excommunicatus nihil ſit aliud quam Tyrannus, cui Populus rebellare poſſit; --- quod omnes Regnicolæ qui minimum in Eccleſia ordinem habeant, ſi quodcunque crimen committant, illud pro læſæ Majeſtatis crimine haberi non poſſit, propterea quod Regum ſubditi non ſint, nec ad eorum jurisdictionem pertineant.

enume-

Anno 1603. enumerated ſeveral of their Treaſons, they affirm, † *That it is abſolutely neceſſary for them to renounce theſe Doctrines, or elſe* France *cannot with ſafety admit them to return.*

† *Oportet igitur ut illi qui tenent, & in regno veſtro manere volunt, eas publicè in ſuis Collegiis abjurent.*

But though they were very deſirous of Admiſſion, they would not renounce thoſe Poſitions for it; however by importunity, and the ſolicitation of the Pope, and others, they were at length received, but upon Conditions, || Two of which were, *That they ſhould build no Colleges without expreſs Permiſſion from the King; and that one of their number ſhould be always near the King, to be accountable for the Actions of the Society.*

|| *Hiſt. Jeſ.* p. 494. *Ne ulla Collegia --- ſine expreſſa Regis permiſſione inſtituant. --- Ut ſemper aliquem habeant, rationem totius natione Gallum, qui Regi à Sacris concionibus eſſet, & de omnibus negotiis Societatis nomine ipſi redderet poſſit.*

Thus were they admitted, but marks of Diſtruſt ſet upon them; though they have, by their Addreſs, turn'd the latter of theſe Conditions, which was at firſt deſign'd for their Diſgrace, into a mark of Honour, the King's Confeſſour being ever ſince a Jeſuite.

Though the Gun-powder Plot was not ripe for Execution till two years after, yet they were conſulting about it at this time; when after a long complaint of their Grievances, Mr. *Percy* told Mr. *Catesby*, that there was no way but to kill the King, and he was reſolv'd to doe it: But that Gentleman deſired him not to be ſo raſh, for he had laid a ſurer Deſign, which would certainly effect it, without any danger to themſelves; and then imparted to him the Contrivance of blowing up the King and Parliament.

Account of the Proceed. p. 164.

Which

Hiſt. of the Gun-powder Plot. p. 5.

Which Deſign in *May*, the following year, the Conſpiratours obliged themſelves by Oath upon the Holy Sacrament to keep ſecret; † *Catesby* juſtifying the Action by the *Breves* which the Pope had ſent to exclude King *James*; it being as lawfull to caſt him out as to oppoſe his Entrance; and *Bates*, another of the Conſpiratours, was aſſured by the Jeſuite *Greenwell*, that the Cauſe and Action were good, and therefore it was his Duty to conceal it. Anno 1604.

† Acct. of the Proceedings, p. 67.

Ibid.

Upon the approaching of the Parliament they began to work, endeavouring to make a Mine under the Parliament-houſe; but ſoon after *Percy* hired a Cellar, in which they ſtowed the Gun-powder, with Billets heap'd upon it, to hide it in caſe of ſearch.

Fowl. Hiſt. p. 513. An Account of the Proceed. p. 168. † *Ib.* p. 58 59. Hiſt of the Gun-powder Treaſon p. 17. *Wilſon's* Hiſt. of K. *J.* p. 31.

The *May* before the Plot was to be executed there was an Inſurrection of the Romaniſts in *Wales*, but it was ſoon ſuppreſt; yet all things went on in order to the fatal blow; when about a week before the Parliament was to ſit, the Deſign was diſcovered, and ſo prevented; upon which the Conſpiratours flew into † Rebellion, but were all either killed or taken by the Sheriff of *Worceſterſhire* 1605.

|| Account of the Proceed. p. 6.

The || King in his Speech to the Parliament ſoon after, told them that *Faux* confeſſed that they had no other cauſe moving them to the Deſign, but merely and only Religion; which was acknowledged by Sir *Everard Digby* at his Tryall, to be the chief Motive which enduced him to make one among them, and which he reſolved to hazard his Life, his Eſtate, and all, to introduce; proteſting, that if he had thought there had been the leaſt ſin in the Plot, he would not have been of it for all the World; and the Reaſon why he kept it ſecret, was becauſe thoſe who were beſt able to judge of the Lawfulneſs of it, had been acquainted with it, and given

See his Papers at the end of the Account, p. 241, &c.

Anno 1605. given way unto it; and therefore afterwards he calls it the beſt Cauſe.

The Perſons, upon whoſe Authority he ſo much relied, were the Jeſuites, who aſſerted the holineſs of the Action; for *Garnet*, their Superiour, had affirmed that it was lawfull, and Father *Hammond* abſolved them all after the Diſcovery, when they were in open Rebellion; and *Greenwell*, the Jeſuite, rode about the Country to excite as many as he could to joyn with them; nay, † *Garnet* confeſſed that *Catesby* in his name did ſatisfie the reſt of the Lawfulneſs of the Fact. * *Parſons* had kept a Correſpondency with that Jeſuite to promote it, and at the ſame time (not willing to diſcover it to them, and yet deſirous of their Prayers,) ‖ ordered the Students of his College at *Rome* to pray for the Intention of their Father Rector: And after the Diſcovery, * Father *Hall*, encouraged ſome of the Traitors, who began to doubt that the Action was unlawfull, ſeeing God had defeated it in ſo providential a manner, telling them, that we muſt not judge of the Cauſe by the Event; that this was no more than what happened to the Eleven Tribes when they went up at firſt to fight againſt *Benjamin*, and that the Chriſtians were often defeated by the Turks; nay, ſo highly was it approv'd by that Order, that, not to mention here the Honours done to the Conſpiratours, ſince their Deaths, ſeveral Jeſuites gloried in, and bragg'd of it; for a little before the Diſcovery, Father *Flood* cauſed the Jeſuites at *Lisbon* to ſpend a great deal of Money in Powder, on a Feſtival day, to try the force of it, and perſuaded one *John How*, a Merchant, and other Catholicks, to go over into *England*, and expect their Redemption there: And Father *Thompſon* was wont afterwards to boaſt to his Scholars at *Rome*, how oft his Shirt was

Account of the Proceedings, p. 105, 172.

† *Cauſab. Ep. ad Front. Ducæum*, p. 99. *Lond.* 1611. 4to.

* Account of the Proceed. p. 175.

‖ *Fow.* p. 509.

* Account of the Proceed. p. 172.

† *Robinſ.* Anat. of the Engliſh Nunnery at *Lisbon*, p. 8. *Lond.* 1630. 4to.

Fowl. p. 510.

was wetted with digging under the Parliament Houſe.

Fowlis, p. 509. And that the Pope himſelf was concerned in the Deſign is more than probable, for it is confeſſed by a Jeſuite that there were three Bulls granted by him, which ſhould have been publiſhed if the Conſpiracy had ſucceeded; and Sir *Everard Digby* hath left it under his hand, that it was not the Pope's mind that any Stirs ſhould be hindered which were undertaken for the Catholick Cauſe.

In his Papers *ubi ſupr.* p 250.

The Pope's carriage after the Diſcovery is another ſhrewd Argument that he was privy to the Plot, for he not only made no Declaration either by Word or Writing in abhorrence of it, but when * *Greenway*, one of the Conſpirators, eſcaped to *Rome*, he advanced him to the Dignity of Penitentiary, and † *Gerard*, another, was a Confeſſour at St. *Peters* in the ſame City.

* *Copley's* Reaſons, p. 22.

* Vindication of the Hiſtory of Gunp. Tr. P. 74.

This execrable Conſpiracy appeared ſo horrid and unworthy, not only of religious Men, but contrary to humane Nature, that † ſixteen of the Students under the Jeſuites at *Rome*, forſook the College, and ſome of them renounced the Roman Church; and * Mr. *Copley*, who had been a Prieſt ſome years, (as appears by his Reaſons, one of ſound Learning and judgment,) aſſures us, that it was one of the Cauſes of his Converſion.

† *Fowl.* p. 509.

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Ib. p. 23.

* K. *James* Premon p 251. of his works.

† Account of Proceedings, p. 126.

Anno 1605.

med, they were ſorry that no body ſet forth a Defence or Apology for the Action; but yet they would maintain the Cauſe at their Deaths; nay there was one who had the hardineſs to attempt * to juſtifie the Deſign from the imputation of Cruelty, becauſe both Seeds and Root of an evil Herb muſt be deſtroyed; And when ſome of the Plotters eſcaped to *Callis*, the Governour aſſured them of the King's Favour, and that though they loſt their Country they ſhould be received there; they replyed, That the loſs of their Country was the leaſt part of their Grief; but their ſorrow was that they could not bring ſo brave a Deſign to perfection.

* See Key for Cathol. p. 434.

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And notwithſtanding *Garnet* was ſo deep in the Conſpiracy, yet † Mr. *Wilſon* placed him among the Martyrs, in his Engliſh Martyrology; and it is affirmed by * one who liv'd among them, that he and *Campion* are beatified by the Pope, which is the next degree to Canonization, and that every one of them is painted in the Jeſuites Churches, with the Title of Bleſſed Father; † and we are aſſured that *Garnet*'s Picture was ſet up in their Church at *Rome*, among their Martyrs, ſeveral years after; and * St. *Amour*, a Doctour of *Sorbon*, found his Pictures commonly ſold at *Rome*, in the year 1651. with this Inſcription, *Father* Henry Garnet, *hang'd and quarter'd at* London, *for the Catholick Faith*; by which they ſhew themſelves either Approvers of the Deſign, to that degree as to count it a point of their Faith, or elſe they muſt appear Deceivers of the People, and Slanderers of the Engliſh Nation, in affirming, that he dyed for his Religion, when he juſtly ſuffered for the moſt helliſh Conſpiracy

† Copley's Reaſons, p. 22.

* Robinſ. Anat. p. 3.

† *Primarius quidem Faro Scotus, idemque ſpectatiſſimæ in Religione conſtantiæ, cum Romam veniſſet, in Templo illo Jeſuitarum, inter alios ſodalitatis illius Martyres, Henrici Garnetti effigiem vidit.* Bernard. Giral. Patavi. *pro Repub. Ven. Apolog.* p. 107.

* St. Amour's Journal. p. 53. *Lond.* 1654. *Fol.* ----- *Petrus Henricus Garnettus Anglus, Londini pro Fide Catholica ſuſpenſus, & ſectus.* 3. Maii. 1606.

was wetted with digging under the Parliament Houſe. Anno 1605.

Fowlis, p. 509. And that the Pope himſelf was concerned in the Deſign is more than probable, for it is confeſſed by a Jeſuite that there were three Bulls granted by him, which ſhould have been publiſhed if the Conſpiracy had ſucceeded; and Sir *Everard Digby* hath left it under his hand, that it was not the Pope's mind that any Stirs ſhould be hindered which were undertaken for the Catholick Cauſe.

In his Papers *ubi ſupr.* p 250.

The Pope's carriage after the Diſcovery is another ſhrewd Argument that he was privy to the Plot, for he not only made no Declaration either by Word or Writing in abhorrence of it, but when * *Greenway*, one of the Conſpirators, eſcaped to *Rome*, he advanced him to the Dignity of Penitentiary, and † *Gerard*, another, was a Confeſſour at St. *Peters* in the ſame City.

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that was ever laid; yet *Delrio*, and *Gordon*, two Jeſuites, went farther; the firſt in Proſecution of his Determination in the point which we mentioned before, compares him to *Dionyſius*, the *Areopagite*; the latter placing him in Heaven, deſires him to intercede there for the converſion of *England*, and it was once publickly prayed in *Louvain*, *O holy* Henry! *Intercede for us.*

Fowl. p. 520.

But they had deſigns elſewhere at the ſame time that this their holy Martyr was promoting their Cauſe in *England*; King *Henry* of *France* his Life was ſo burthenſome to the Jeſuites, that they were impatient, ſo that Father *Coton*, the King's Confeſſour, or rather Hoſtage for his Society, to be ſatisfied in the point, wrote down ſeveral queſtions which he had propounded to a Maid ſaid to be poſſeſſed, one of which was how long the King ſhould live; which is a capital Crime in itſelf; * *For* (as *Tertullian* long ſince argued) *who hath any buſineſs to make ſuch an Enquiry, except he hath deſigns againſt his Prince, or hath ſome hopes of advancement by his death.*

Vindic. of the Sincer. of the Prot. Relig. p. 132. out of *Thuanus ad an.* 1604.

* *Tertul. Apol.* c. 35.

Cui autem opus eſt ſcrutari ſuper Cæſaris ſalute, niſi à quo adverſus illum aliquid cogitatur, aut poſt illam ſperatur & ſuſtinetur. ——

And as buſie was the Pope *Paul* the Fifth for the advancement of the Roman Cauſe, he fell out with the Duke of * *Savoy* this Year, for preſenting an Abbey to Cardinal *Pio*; and to ſhew his Authority over Princes and States, (which is a kind of depoſing them, and clear Evidence of Popiſh Principles,) when the Commonwealth of *Luca* made an Edict againſt the Proteſtants, though he liked the thing, yet he pretended they had no power in thoſe matters, and therefore commanded them to raze the Edict out of their Records, and he would publiſh one for the ſame purpoſe by his own Authority; and

* *Fowl.* p. 455.

Idem. p. 455.

Anno 1605. and when the State of *Genoa* prohibited ſome ſeditious Meetings of Eccleſiaſticks, he threatened them with Excommunication, and forced them to recall their Order.

But the *Venetians* would not be frighted by his Thunders, though he threatened them with the ſame Cenſure, if they did not ſpeedily revoke their Decrees concerning the building of Churches, and giving Lands to the Church, (which they had prohibited any to doe without the Senate's Order,) and required them to deliver two Clergymen, whom they had impriſoned for many horrid Crimes; concluding his *Breve* with an Aſſertion of his Power to deprive Kings, and that he had Legions of Angels for this Aſſiſtance. *Fowl.* Hiſt. 456, &c. *Hiſtor. Feſ.* p. 306.

1606. But when the Senate would not gratifie him in thus yielding their Rights to an Uſurper, the Pope told their Ambaſſadour, that the Exemption of Clergy-men from the Juriſdiction of the Magiſtrate was *Jure divino*, that his Cauſe was the Cauſe of God, and he would be obeyed; and therefore in a Conſiſtory of one and forty Cardinals he publiſhed a Bull of Excommunication againſt that State, wherein he declares, * *That by the Authority of Almighty God, and the Apoſtles* Peter *and* Paul, *the Duke and Senate of* Venice, *if within four and twenty days after the publication of the Bull they do not revoke their Decrees, are excommunicated; and if they continue obſtinate three days more, he lays an Interdict upon the whole State, forbidding the Clergy to perform Divine Offices in any part of their Dominions, and threatens far-* *Fowl.* p. 458.

* *Authoritate omnipotentis Dei, ac B. Petri & Pauli Apoſtolorum ejus, ac noſtra, niſi Dux & Senatus intra viginti quatuor dies a die publicationis præſentium—— computandos prælicta Decreta omnia, &c. revocaverint, &c.—— excommunicamus, & excommunicatos nunciamus & declaramus. Et ſi dicti Dux & Senatus per tres dies poſt ipſum dictorum viginti quatuor dierum, excommunicationis ſententiam animo ſuſtinuerint inlurato,—— univerſum temporale Dominium dict. Reip. eccleſiaſtico Interdicto ſupponimus,—— aliaſque etiam Pœnas contra ipſos—— juxta ſacrorum Canonum diſpoſitionem—— declarandi facultatem reſervamus.—— Dat. Apr. 18. Anno 1606.*

farther Punishments, according to the sacred Canons. Anno 1606.

This Bull he expected would gain his point, by causing the Ecclesiasticks to withdraw themselves, and that the People, seeing themselves deprived of Church-Offices, would run into Sedition; but the Event answered not his Expectation, for the People joined unanimously with the Senate; but the Jesuites, and others, refused to celebrate Mass, upon which they were banished the Dominions of *Venice*; after † which they did all they could to stir up the Common People: But not succeeding in this, the Pope published a Jubilee, granting Indulgence to all but those of Interdicted places; this he expected would make the People murmur, but he was deceived in that point too; so that he declared in a full Consistory that he would have War with the State of *Venice*, and called the Spaniards to his aid; but finding the Senate resolute in Defence of their Rights, he was glad to recall his Bull, and make a Peace with them, and though he earnestly pressed for the Restauration of the Jesuites, yet he could not obtain it.

† *Fowlis* Hist. 1. 4. 3, &c.

Ib. p. 526, 527. About this time the Oath of Allegiance being established by Law, the Romanists sent to *Rome* to know what they should doe in this Case, where it was consulted by seven or eight of their learnedest Divines, who all agreed, that the Pope's Power of chastizing Princes is a Point of Faith, and consequently cannot be denied without denying of the Faith; and the Pope told Father *Parsons*, and *Fitzherbert*, he could not hold those for Catholicks who took the Oath; which he soon after declared by his *Breve*, addressed to the Romanists of *England*, *Septemb.* 22. 1606. wherein he affirms, † *That they cannot, without most evident and grievous wronging of*

† *Non potest sine absque evidentissima gravissi-*

Anno 1606. *of God's Honour, bind themſelves by the Oath, ſeeing it contains many things contrary to Faith and Salvation.*

máque divini honoris injuriâ obligare vos juramento,—— cùm multa contineat quæ fidei & ſaluti aperte averſantur.

1607. But when ſome Romaniſts who had taken it began to queſtion the *Breve*, willing to think it was obtained from his Holineſs by ſurreption; he ſent † another to undeceive them, wherein he blames them for entertaining ſuch thoughts, and aſſures them, *That it was written upon mature deliberation, and therefore they are bound fully to obſerve it, rejecting all interpretation to the contrary*; upon which ſeveral who were willing before refuſed it, ſome of whom were impriſoned. * *Aug.* 23. 1607.

Decrevimus vobis ſignificare Literas illas poſt longam & gravem de omnibus quæ in illis continentur deliberationem adhibitam fuiſſe ſcriptas; & ob id teneri vos illas omnino obſervare, omni interpretatione ſecùs ſuadente rejecta.

It is an hard thing for men accuſtomed to doe evil to learn to doe well, which Truth *Tyr-Oen* is a great Example of, for notwithſtanding after his frequent Rebellions he was pardoned by King *James*, and received into favour, yet returning into *Ireland* he began new Contrivances, and fearing he was diſcovered, fled this year into *Flanders*, which cauſed the King to publiſh a ſevere Proclamation againſt him; from thence he went to *Rome*, where he was maintained at the Pope's charge till his death. *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 495.

This ſame Year *Parſons* publiſhed his Treatiſe tending to Mitigation, wherein he labours to take off the imputation of rebellious Principles from the Romaniſts, and yet he tells us in the ſame Book, " That this is Catholick Doctrine, that in publick " Perils of the Church, and Common-Wealth, " Chriſt our Saviour hath not left us wholly re- " medileſs, but beſides the natural Right which " each Kingdom hath to defend themſelves, in cer- " tain Treatiſe of Mitigation, p. 176.

" tain caſes, he left alſo ſupreme Power in his High Anno
" Prieſt, and immediate Subſtitute, to direct and 1607.
" moderate that Power, and to add alſo of his own
" when extraordinary Need requireth, though with
" great deliberation. Where we have a plain juſti-
fication of the Pope and People's Power to depoſe
and reſiſt their Princes, a moſt excellent Argument
to clear the Papiſts of Diſloyalty.

Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 332.

Though we find no Plots diſcovered this year in *England*, yet in *Tranſilvania* the Jeſuites were employed in poiſoning *Stephen Potſcay* the Prince: And in *France* Father *Cotton* recommended a Spaniard to the King, who had not been in the Court many hours, when the King had Intelligence of his coming from *Barcellona* purpoſely to poiſon him; upon this he ſent for Father *Coton*, who deſired his Majeſty not to give any Credit to the advice; and when the King ordered him to produce the Spaniard, he pretended to ſeek him, but at his return told his Majeſty that he was eſcaped, and he could not find him.

Hiſt. Jeſ. p. 261. Vindicat. of Prot. Relig. p. 1133.

Fowl. p. 529 530, 531.

This year the Pope ſent another *Breve* into *England*, 1608.
directed to the Arch-Prieſt, *forbidding him to take the Oath, and commanding him to deprive all Prieſts of their Faculties who took it, except they immediately renounc'd it; prohibiting likewiſe the reſort of any to the Proteſtant Churches.*

Si intra tempus hoc facere diſtulerint, eos facultatibus & privilegiis omnibus privat.

At the ſame time Divines of *Italy*, *Germany*, and *France*, wrote againſt it, all grounding their Exceptions upon this, that it takes away the Pope's Power of Depoſing Kings.

Hiſtor. Jeſuit. p. 297.

So rebellious had the Writings and Practices of 1609.
the Jeſuites been, that the *Bohemians* petition'd the Emperour againſt them; and the *Valeſian* Magiſtrates refuſed to admit them, becauſe wherever they came they diſturbed the publick Peace, and

Idem, p. 226, 227, 228.

were

Anno 1610.

were under ſuch a tie of blind Obedience, that if their Superiour enjoin'd them a treaſonable Attempt they muſt obey.

They had made it their Buſineſs, for ſome time, to endeavour to get footing in *Tranſilvania*, but when all their Importunity could not prevail, they engaged ſeveral of the Nobility in a Deſign againſt the Prince's Life, which proceeded ſo far that one of the Conſpiratours attempted to run him through, but was prevented, and ſeveral of his Companions taken, the reſt eſcaped. Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 332, 333. Vindic. of the Sincer. of the Plot. Relig. p. 135.

And now King *Henry* the Great of *France* having amaſſed a very conſiderable Treaſure, prepared for ſome great Deſign, which the Romaniſts grew ſo jealous of, that they ſecretly cauſed ſeveral to ſubſcribe their Obedience to the Pope, in a Book which was kept on purpoſe; it was half written through, and ſome names ſubſcribed in bloud; ſeveral Deſigns were formed againſt his Life, four *Piedmontiers*, a *Lorrainer*, and three others, conſpired his Death; advice was given of ſeveral other Plots from many other places, and Reports were ſpread in foreign parts that he was killed: Father *Hardy*, in his Sermon at St. *Severius* in *Paris*, reflecting upon the King's Treaſure, ſaid, *That Kings heaped up Treaſures to make themſelves feared, but there needed but a blow to kill a King*. All theſe were but Fore-runners of that horrid Murther which was committed in a few Weeks after by *Ravilliac*, once a Monk, who ſtabbed him to the Heart with a poiſoned Knife, as he was going to the Arſenal in his Coach, ſo that he expired in an inſtant; upon his Examination he confeſſed that he reſolved to murther the King, who he ſuppoſed had a Deſign to make War upon the Pope, becauſe *Fow.* p. 471. *Ib.* p. 470, &c.

Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 261.

Hic quidem mos eſt Regum, ut ingentes Theſauros ad ſui amplitudinem & aliorum terrorem colligant, at ruſticulum unum ad Regem ſupprimendum ſufficere.

Hiſtor. Jeſuit. p. 260, 261. *Fowlis's* Hiſt. p. 471, 472.

cauſe making War againſt his Holineſs is the ſame as to make War againſt God, ſeeing the Pope was God, and God was the Pope; and that he had revealed his Deſign to the Jeſuite *d'Aubigny* in Confeſſion, and ſhewed him the Knife, and that he had heard ſeveral of that Order maintain the Lawfulneſs of it in their Sermons. Anno 1610.

Hiſtor. Jeſuit. p. 219, &c. No ſooner was the King dead, but the Jeſuites deſired leave to teach Schools in their Colleges; which acqueſt the Parliament took into conſideration, and required that they ſhould firſt declare, That it is unlawfull for any Perſon to conſpire the death of the King; that no Eccleſiaſtick hath any Power over the Temporal Rights of Princes; and that all are to render the ſame Obedience to their Governours, which Chriſt gave to *Cæſar*. Theſe Poſitions were propoſed to them to ſubſcribe, but they refuſed to doe it without leave from their General; upon which they were prohibited by a Decree of Parliament to teach, and threatened with a farther Deprivation if they would not obey. 1611.

Fam. p. 348. The Romaniſts had tried all manner of ways to deprive King *James* of his Life or Crown, but finding none ſucceſsfull, they had the Impudence to publiſh a Book this year, affirming, that His Majeſty was a counterfeit, and not the Son of Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*. 1613.

See his Speech at large in his *Diverſes Oeuvres*, *Paris*, 1633. *fol.* The Year following Cardinal *Perron*, who had been one of the young Cardinal of *Bourbon*'s Party againſt King *Henry* the Fourth, in the Aſſembly of Eſtates in *France*, aſſerted not only that Subjects may be abſolved from their Allegiance, and Princes depoſed in caſe of Hereſie, but that they who hold the contrary are Schiſmaticks and Hereticks. This Speech was made to divert the Eſtates from impoſing an Oath like our Oath of Allegiance; which Deſign 1614.

Anno 1614. Deſign ſo diſturbed the ‖ Pope, that he affirmed the Voters of it were Enemies to the common Good, and mortal Adverſaries to the Chair of *Rome*. ‖ *Fow.* p. 52.

And about the ſame time *Suarez* printed his Book at *Colen*, wherein he teaches, that Kings may be put to Death by their own Subjects; which Treatiſe came into the World with the Approbation of the Biſhop of *Conimbria*, of *Silvis*, and *Lamego*, and the Univerſity of *Alcalum*, with ſeveral others. His *Defenſ. Fidei Catholicæ.*— See *Brutum Fulmen*, p. 205, &c.

In *Scotland* one Father *Ogelby*, a Jeſuite, was taken, who being asked whether the Pope be Judge in Spirituals over His Majeſty, refuſed to anſwer, except the queſtion were put to him by the Pope's Authority; but affirmed that the Pope might excommunicate the King; at his Trial he proteſted againſt the Judges, that he could not own them, for the K. had no Authority but what was derivative from his Predeceſſours, who acknowledged the Pope's juriſdiction; adding, *If the King will be to me as they were to mine, he ſhall be my King, otherwiſe I value him not: And as for that Queſtion, Whether the K. depoſed by the Pope, may be lawfully killed, Doctours of the Church hold the affirmative not improbably, and I will not ſay it is unlawfull to ſave my Life.* *Frankl.* Annal. p. 6, 7.

In *France* ſeveral of the Princes raiſed Commotions, which were appeaſed with conferring places of Truſt and Honour upon the chief among them, who were headed by the Prince of *Conde*; Fruits (as the Hiſtorian obſerves) accuſtomed to be reaped in *France*, from that which in other places is puniſhed by the Executioner. *Nani's* Hiſtory of *Venice*, p. 33, 34.

1615. Not ſatisfied with their Honours, they took arms again under the ſame Leader, and paſſed the *Loire*; but the Prince of *Conde* falling ſick, Matters were compoſed by the Endeavours of the Engliſh Ambaſſadour, and ſome others. *Ib.* p. 58, 59.

In *Savoy* Conſpiracies were formed againſt that Duke's Life, and to deliver up the Prince, his Son, to the Spaniards, but timely diſcovery prevented them, and preſerved the Duke from another Deſign of ſome who undertook to poiſon him. Anno 1616. 1617.

Nani's Hiſtory of *Venice*, p. 65, 99.

The next Year the Jeſuites were baniſhed *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, for coining Money, and ſowing Diſſentions between the Magiſtrates and People, and a Plot was diſcovered at * *Venice*, againſt the Senatours, whom the Conſpiratours deſigned to murther, by a ſudden Inſurrection, (aſſiſted by the Marqueſs of *Bedmar*, Ambaſſadour from *Spain*, and the Duke of *Oſſuna*, Viceroy of *Naples*,) and make an utter ſubverſion of the State; * this was carried on, in conjunction with the Spaniards, by thoſe Citizens, and others, who were the Pope's Partiſans, and a number of Factious Perſons, diſcontented with the Actions of the Senate, who longed for a change, and would ſtick at nothing to effect it. And in *France* the † Queen Mother being impriſoned, the Duke *D' Eſpernon*, with a ſtrong Party, rebelled in her Defence; but before the King's Army was come up againſt him, he procured his Pardon, and the Liberty of the Queen. 1618.

Hiſt. Jeſuit. p. 297, 299.

*Nani, p. 121, 122.

* Conſp. of the *Span.* agt. the State of *Venice*, p 15, 16. *Lon.* 1675. 8vo.

† *Nani* p. 124.

Soon after this the Jeſuites were driven out of ‖ *Hungary*, and *Sileſia*, for their ſeditious Practices; and * another Rebellion broke out in *France*, which the King marched in Perſon to ſuppreſs: † In the *Valteline* the Revolt was univerſal, the Governours of Provinces, and the Heads of Families, were all murthered, and under pretence of defending the Roman Catholick Religion, all manner of outrages were committed, and a new form of Government erected; theſe Broils continued ſome time, and the bitterneſs of the Papiſts was ſuch, that they would make no accommodation, if the Proteſtants were tole- 1619. 1620.

‖ *Hiſt. Jeſuit.* p 300, 301.

* *Nani*, p 151.

† *Id.* p. 159.

Anno 1620. tolerated there; * ſo that if a Proteſtant Bailiff be ſent among them, he cannot publickly exerciſe his Religion.

* *Burnet's Trav.* p. 81.

1622. At this time the Match between Prince *Charles* and the *Infanta* was proſecuted, at leaſt with a ſeeming willingneſs on both ſides, and being to have ſome Romiſh Prieſts of her Houſhold, the Pope urged very earneſtly that they might be exempt from His Majeſty's juriſdiction, ſo very diligent he was in catching at any ſhadow which might ſeem to favour the Exemption of the Clergy.

Wilſon's *Hiſt. of Great Brit.* p. 203.

1625. Three Years after this *Sanctarellus* his Book was printed at *Rome*, wherein the Depoſing Power was aſſerted in its utmoſt latitude, and though Father *Coto*, and two other Jeſuites, were required to anſwer it, yet no reply appeared; the former affirming before the Parliament, that though he diſapproved the Doctrine in *France*, yet he would aſſent to it if he were at *Rome*.

Fowlis, p. 476. *Miſter. Pret.* 60, 61. Sen. *Quid ſi eſſetis Romæ? P. Coto. Mutaretur nobiscum cœlo animus, ſentiremus ut Romæ.*

1626. The Oath of Allegiance being vigorouſly preſs'd in *England*, the Pope ſent a Bull to the Romaniſts, exhorting them to continue firm, * and *let their Tongue rather cleave to the Roof of their Mouth then permit the Authority of St.* Peter, *to be diminiſhed by that Oath*; and commanding them ſtrictly to obſerve the *Breves* of Pope *Paul* the Fifth; and † Father *Fiſher* juſtified *Suarez*, and the Doctrine of his Book, asking, what could be found prejudicial in it to Princely Authority; and affirming that if it contained any ſuch thing it would not be permitted in Catholick Kingdoms.

* See Baiting of the Pope's Bull, *in init.*—*ad hæreat lingua veſtra faucibus veſtris, priuſquam authoritatem B. Petri eâ juriſjurandi formulâ imminutam detis.*

† *Jeſuits Reaſons unreaſonable*, p. 116.

1627. We have mention'd that the exemption of the Clergy was deſired by the Pope in the Treaty for

Ruſhworth's Collect. part. 1. p. 427.

the Spaniſh Match; and now his Emiſſaries in this Nation affirmed that the King could have nothing to doe with her Majeſties Chaplains, becauſe he was an Heretick; and his Holineſs threatned to declare thoſe to be Apoſtates who ſhould ſeek their Eſtabliſhment in the Queens Family from the King. Anno 1627.

But though theſe were plain Indications of what they deſired, yet they kept their Deſigns ſo ſecret, that they were not diſcovered till ſome time after; but there was a Conſpiracy detected at *Genoa*, which, if it had not been prevented, would have ended in the Murther of the Nobility, and Alteration of the Government. 1628.

Nani's Hiſtory of *Venice*, p. 283.

And the next Year a Plot was detected in *Mantua* againſt the Life of the Prince, and ſome Officers apprehended, who would have betray'd *Viadana* to the Governour of *Millan*. 1629.

Idem. p. 312.

In *Ireland* the Papiſts aſſaulted the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, wounded ſeveral of his Followers, and forced him to fly for his Life; following him in a tumultuous manner along the ſtreets; and that they had ſeveral ſeditious Deſigns in hand at the ſame time, is evident from the Confeſſion of † *Mac-Enerry*, a Dominican, who for this very reaſon left the Church of *Rome*, becauſe of her rebellious Doctrines, and the many Conſpiracies he had taken an Oath of Secreſie to conceal, which he obſerved inviolably; and though he informed the Biſhop of *Limrick*, that there were many Plots then contriving againſt his Majeſty's Government, yet for his Oaths ſake he would not name any Perſons who were concerned in them. 1620.

Foxes & Firebrands, pt. 2. p. 72, 73.

† Hunting of the Rom. Fox, p. 216, 217.

The Duke of *Orleance* had retired in diſguſt from Court ſome years ſince, and was received by the Duke of *Lorrain*; but being forced this year to leave that retreat, he went to *Bruſſells*, from whence, aided 1632.

Nani's Hiſtory of *Venice*, p. 310, &c.

Anno aided by the Spaniards, he marched at the head of an Army into *France*, but was defeated, and ſeveral of his Adherents executed.

1633. While *France* was thus almoſt continually peſtered with Rebellions, the Deſigns of the Papiſts ripened apace in *Ireland*, ; they had erected Friaries, in the Countrey inſtead of thoſe which were diſſolved in *Dublin*; and even in that City they had a College of Students, whereof Father *Paul Harris* was Dean, and at a Synodical meeting of their Clergy, they decreed, that it was not lawfull to take the Oath of Allegiance. Bp. *Bedell.* *Long's* Hiſtory of Plots p.100.

1640. If it were not that all the Deſigns of that Party from the Year 1630. to 1640. were ſummed up, and perfected in the Rebellion in *Ireland*, and the execrable Civil Wars of *England*, I ſhould wonder how they came to be ſo ſtill, and that no more Conſpiracies were diſcovered, beſides that great one which *Andreas ab Habernsfield* was informed of in *Holland*, and of which he ſent the King an Account, under the hand of the Diſcoverer, who affirms, that one *Maxfield* was ſent into *Scotland*, to ſtir up a Rebellion there, and that the King was to be poiſoned; for which end they kept a ſtrong Poiſon in an Indian Nut, which he had often ſeen: They had likewiſe another Deſign, if they could prevail upon the Scots, or diſcontented Engliſh, to rebell, that thereby the King ſhould be ſtraitened, and forced to depend on the Papiſts for aſſiſtance, and then they would make their own Terms, and ſecure to themſelves a publick Liberty, which if he refuſed to conſent to, they would not only deſert him, but diſpatch him with the Indian Nut, which they reſerved on purpoſe. See whole Account publiſhed under this Title, The Deſigns of the Papiſts, *Lond.* 1678. 4to.

He gives alſo an Account of the Perſons concerned in the Plot, among whom were ſeveral Ladies of Quality, for whoſe Encouragement the Pope ſent a *Breve*

a *Breve* to Sir *Toby Mathews*, one of the principal Conſpiratours, wherein he exhorts him, and the Women engaged with him, to proceed with diligence in the Deſign; aſſuring them, *That he did not deſpair to ſee the Authority of the Holy See (which was ſubverted in* England *by a Woman) again reſtored in a very little time, by the Endeavours of thoſe Heroick Ladies.* Anno 1640.

See it in *Frankland's* Annals, p. 865, 866.

Non diffidimus,---- quia ſicut occaſione unius Fœminæ Authoritas Sedis Apoſtolicæ in Regno Angliæ ſuppreſſa fuit, ſic nunc per tot Heroicas Fœminas,---- brevi modò reſtituenda ſit.----

This *Breve* is an unanſwerable Evidence that the ſucceeding Troubles derived their original from the inſatiate Luſt of Rule which poſſeſſed the Pope, who herein approves of thoſe very Methods which afterwards proved the Ruine of that excellent Prince, and ſo miſerably diſtracted theſe poor Nations. 1641.

But he appeared more publickly an Abbettor of the Iriſh Maſſacre and Rebellion, wherein ſo many thouſand Proteſtants were murthered in cold bloud, ſending his Nuncio to aſſiſt, and affording them all the aid that he was able to give; a Deſign laid with ſo much ſecreſie, and executed with ſo much cruelty, that nothing but the very Spirit of Popery could be barbarous enough to engage in it; in proſecution of which they did all they could totally to beat the Engliſh out of the Kingdom.

See the Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion, *fol.*

The ſame year the Marqueſs de *Villa Real*, the Duke *de Camina*, and the Marqueſs *d'Armamar*, who by the Inſtigation of the Archbiſhop of *Braga*, had undertaken to kill the King of *Portugal*, Father to Her Majeſty the Queen Dowager of *England*, and to fire the Ships and the City in ſeveral places, that they might have the better opportunity to promote the Intereſt of the Spaniards, were put to death.

Nani's Hiſt. p. 493

Nor

Anno 1641. Nor did *France* yet enjoy any more quiet, where the Count *de Soiſſons*, and the Duke of *Guiſe*, and others, raiſed a Rebellion, and routed the King's Army, but the Count being ſlain with his own Piſtol, the Confederacy was ſoon broken. *Nani's* Hiſt. p. 495, &c.

1642. Yet the very next Year the Duke of *Orleance* combined with the Spaniards, who were to aſſiſt him with Forces for a new Rebellion. *Id.* p. 535.

The Pope had involved *Ireland* in Bloud the former year, and in this the Wars began in *England*, where ſeveral † Prieſts were found among the dead at *Edghill* Battle; but the Endeavours of his Holineſs to encreaſe thoſe miſerable Confuſions, were managed with all imaginable Secreſie, while the Iriſh were openly commended by him, and * aſſured of his Prayers for their ſucceſs in his *Breve* to *Owen O Neal*, dated *Octob.* 8. 1642. and ſo willing was he to lay hold on all occaſions for the exerciſing his Depoſing Power, that becauſe the † Prince of *Parma* offended him, he declared him to have incurred the greater Excommunication, and deprived him of all his Dominions and Dignities.

† *Long's* Hiſt. of Plots, p. 64.

* *Nos divinam Clementiam indeſinenter orantes, ut adverſariorum conatus in nihilum redigat, &c.*

See it at large in the Append. to the Hiſt. of the Iriſh Rebel. p. 59.

† *Nani's* Hiſt. p. 515.

1643. But not content with ſending the forementioned *Breve* to *O Neal*, his Holineſs granted a Bull of plenary Indulgence, *May* 25. 1643. to all the Catholicks in *Ireland*, who joined in the Rebellion; which was proſecuted as fiercely as the Pope could deſire, and a defence of it ſet forth by an † Iriſh Jeſuite in *Portugal*, (though the Title-page mentions *Franckfort*,) who aſſerts, *That the Engliſh Kings have no Title or Right to* Ireland; *that if they had, yet it is the Duty of the Iriſh to deprive them of their Rights, ſeeing they*,

Hiſt. of the Iriſh Remon. Preſ. p.

† *Diſputatio Apolog. de jure Reg. Hibern. pro Cath. Hibern. adverſ. Heret. Anglos*, p. 65. cited by *Walſh* in the Hiſtory of the Iriſh Remonſtrance, p. 735, 737. in theſe words:

Ordines Regni optimo jure poterant ac debebant omni do-

minio Hiberniæ privare tales Reges, poſtquam facti ſunt Hæretici atque Tyranni —— Hoc enim jus & poteſtas in omni Regno & Republica eſt —— Jam ſi conſenſui Regni in hac re accederet Authoritas Apoſtolica, quis niſi Hæreticus, vel Stultus audebit negare quod hic affirmamus, & Doctores Theologi, & Juris utriuſque periti paſſim docent, rationes probant, exempla ſuadent.

they are declared Hereticks, and Tyrants; that this Power of depoſing ſuch Princes is inherent in every State; but if the Authority of the Holy See be added to that Power, none but a Fool, or an Heretick, will deny what the Doctours of Divinity, and of the Civil and Canon Law, do generally teach, and which is confirmed by Reaſons and Examples.

Anno 1607.

And ſo far did the Pope approve of the Contents of this Book, that when, ſoon after its publication, the Iriſh had ſubmitted to the King, and promiſed to aſſiſt him in his Wars, His Holineſs by his Nuncio took upon him to be their General, abſolved them from their Oaths, and impriſoned and threatened the Lives of thoſe who had promoted the peace, and deſired to return to the King's Subjection, which renewed the Rebellion again, and brought infinite Miſeries on that bigotted Nation.

L.d. *Clarendon* againſt *Creſſy*, p 246.

* Bp. *Bramhall's* Letters to A. P. *Uſher*, ap. *Uſher's* Life & Letters, p. 611.

At the ſame time above * an hundred of the Romiſh Clergy were ſent into *England* by Order from *Rome*, who, the better to promote the Diviſions there, were inſtructed in ſeveral Trades, both handicraft and others; theſe, upon their arrival, were ordered to diſperſe themſelves, and give Intelligence every month to their Superiours abroad; accordingly they liſted themſelves in the Parliament Army, and kept a conſtant correſpondence with their Brethren, who for the ſame end ſerved under the King.

1609.

Id. p. 612.

The next year many of theſe Miſſioners were in conſultation with thoſe in the King's Army, to whom they ſhewed their Bulls, and Licenſes, for taking part with the Parliament about the beſt methods

Anno 1647. thods to advance their Cauſe; and having concluded that there was no way ſo effectual as to diſpatch the King, ſome were ſent to *Paris*, to conſult the Faculty of *Sorbonne* about it, who return'd this Anſwer, That it is lawfull for Roman Catholicks to work Changes in Governments, for the Mother Church's advancement, and chiefly in an Heretical Kingdom, and ſo they might lawfully make away the King; * which Sentence was confirmed to the ſame Perſons by the Pope, and his Council, upon their going to *Rome* to have his Holineſs's Reſolution in the Point.

* Vindic. of the ſincerity of the Prot. Relig. p. 59.

And now thoſe of them who had before followed the King after his flight from *Oxford*, * agreed to deſert the Royal Cauſe; and, as one of them inform us, to ingratiate themſelves with the Enemy, by acting ſome notorious piece of Treachery; and Father *Carr*, who went by the name of Quarter-Maſter *Laurence*, declared, that he could with a ſafer Conſcience join with and fight for the Roundheads than the Cavaliers; in proſecution of which Reſolve they diſperſed themſelves into all the Garriſons of the King's Party, to endeavour the Revolt of the Soldiers to the Parliament; in which they ſucceeded as they had projected, my Authour being one of thoſe who ſeduced the *Wallingford* Horſe from their Obedience; and in *Scotland* the Lord *Sinclare*, a pretended Presbyterian, but a real Papiſt, commanded a Regiment of his own Religion, and it being a Maxim receiv'd among them, *That the ſureſt way to promote the Catholick Cauſe was to weaken the Royal Party, and advance the other*, they bent all their Endeavours to expedite and accelerate the King's Death; and His Majeſty having in the Treaty of the Iſle of *Wight* conſented to paſs five ſtrict Bills againſt Popery, the Jeſuites in *France*, at a general

* *Mutatus Polemo.* p. 4, 5.

Il. p. 6 18. 26. 32.

Vindic. of the ſincer. of the Prot. Relig. p. 65.

ral meeting there, presently resolved to take off his Head; and this His Majesty had notice of by an Express from thence, but two days before his removal from the Isle of *Wight*. Anno 1647.

Cressy's Exomoleg. p. 72. *Paris*, 1647. 8vo.

This Year Mr. *Cressy* published the Reasons of his leaving the Church of *England*, and turning Romanist, wherein obviating the Objection so often made against the Romanists about their rebellious Principles and Practices, he sets down a Declaration, which he affirms that they were all ready to subscribe, and which differs but little from our Oath of Allegiance: But here we may see what Credit can be given to the representations of their Doctrines, which their Writers study to make as favourable as possible: For though Mr. *Cressy* thought himself a good Representer in this point, yet his Superiours were of another mind; and therefore that Edition was soon bought up, and in the next the Profession of Obedience quite left out; and that this was not an omission of the Printer, but the action of his Superiours, we are assured by an honourable Person from Mr. *Cressy*'s own mouth, and we shall find in a little time, that the same form hath been condemned by the Pope himself.

Ld. *Clarendon* against *Cressey*. p. 76, 77.

1648.

Priorato's Hist. of *France*, p. 11, &c. *Lond.* 1676. fol.

But the ensuing year, as it was dolefull to the English Nation, so it brought great disturbances to the most potent Princes of *Europe*; in *France* the Parisians rose in Arms, shot at the Lord Chancellour *Sequier*, and wounded his Daughter, barricadoed the Streets, and forced the King to set the Counsellour *Broussell*, and other factious Persons, at Liberty.

And at the Treaty at *Osnebrugh*, when by several Articles of the Peace the possession of Church Lands were assured to the Protestant Princes; the Pope displeased with it, took upon him to make void the

Anno 1648. the Peace by a * ſpecial Bull, declaring all thoſe Articles unjuſt, and of no Force, and commanding the Princes concerned to obſerve his Bull, in which he renews his Claim to the ſuperiority over Princes, and particularly the Emperour, not only by the Bull in general, but by aſſerting, that ‖ *the Electours of the Empire were eſtabliſhed by the Authority of the Biſhop of* Rome.

* *Declaratio SS. Dom. noſtri Innoc. divinâ Providentiâ Papæ 10. nullitatis articulorum nuperæ pacis Germaniæ, Religioni Catholicæ, Sedi Apoſtolicæ, & quomodo libet præjudicialium,* — See it in *Hoornbeck Diſputat. ad Bull. Inn.* 10. ‖ *Numerus ſeptem Electorum Imperii* — *Apoſtolicâ Authoritate præfinitus.* —

But to come to their Contrivances in *England*; where, when ſeveral Papiſts had ſubſcribed to ſome Propoſitions, importing the unlawfulneſs of murthering Princes, and breaking Faith with Hereticks; and that the Pope hath no power to abſolve Subjects from their Allegiance; the very ſame with the Declaration publiſhed the year before by Mr. *Creſſy*, this Action was condemned at *Rome*, where by a Congregation it was decreed unlawfull.

Hiſt of the Iriſh Remon. p. 523, 524.

And now in proſecution of the Pope and *Sorbon*'s Sentence the laſt year, that excellent Prince, King *Charles* the Martyr, was by their contrivances brought to the Block; which though they were willing to diſown now, yet at that time they were very ſollicitous to let the World know that they were the promoters of it; * the Friars of *Dunkirk* expreſſed great reſentment that the Jeſuites would engroſs to themſelves the Glory of that Work, whereas they had laboured as diligently and ſucceſſfully as any, and in ſeveral other places the Friars were very jealous, leſt that Order ſhould rob them of their part of the Honour: And the Benedictines were not a little careſull to ſecure their Land in *England* from the Jeſuites, for they thought their return ſure upon the King's Death; ſo that the Nuns

Vindic. of the Sincer. of the Prot. Relig. p. 66, 67.

contended vigorously among themselves who should be Abbesses in their own Countrey. Anno 1648.

Foxes & Firebrands, part 2. p. 86.

At the time of His Majesty's Execution Mr. *Henry Spotswood*, riding casually that way, saw a Priest on Horseback in the Habit of a Trouper, with whom he was well acquainted, flourishing his Sword over his Head in triumph as others did; he told Mr. *Spotswood*, that there were at least forty Priests and Jesuites present in the same equipage, among whom was *Preston*, who afterwards commanded a Troup of Horse under *Cromwell*.

Vindication of the Prot. Rel. p. 65.

Father *Sibthorp*, in a Letter to Father *Metcalfe*, owns that the Jesuites were contrivers of this murther, and that *Sarabræ* was present, rejoycing at it; one of the Priests flourishing his Sword, cryed, *Now our greatest Enemy is cut off.*

Id. p. 98 66.

When the News of this Tragedy came to *Roan*, they affirmed, that they had often warned his Majesty, that if he did not establish the Romish Religion in *England*, they should be forced to take such courses as would tend to his Destruction; and now they had kept their words with him: And in *Paris* a Lady having been perverted from the Reformed Church by a Jesuite, upon hearing her Ghostly Father affirm, that now the Catholicks were rid of their greatest Enemy, by whose Death their Cause was much advanced, and therefore she had no reason to lament, left that bloudy and rebellious Church, and continues a Protestant ever since.

In his Letter to Dr. *du Moulin*, *Aug.* 9. 1673. *Idem* p. 54.

But though, as Secretary *Morris* affirms, there are almost convincing evidences, that the Papists Irreligion was chiefly guilty of the murther of that excellent Prince; yet we are beholden to the guilty Consciences of those Gentlemen, that the World hath not been long since more fully satisfied, as to every particular; for Dr *Du Moulin* in the first Edition of his Book

Anno 1648. Book *Ann.* 1662. had challenged them to call him to an Account for affirming, that the Rebellion was raiſed and promoted, and the King murthered by the Arts of the Court of *Rome*; the Book came to a fourth Edition, in all which he renewed the Challenge, and in the laſt in theſe words: *I have defied them now ſeventeen years to call me in queſtion before our Judges, and ſo I do ſtill*; affirming that certain Evidence of what he aſſerted ſhould be produced whenever Authority ſhall require it. *Ib.* p. 61, &c.

I remember once a Jeſuite attempted to prove the truth of the Nag's-Head Ordination, becauſe that Charge had been laid to our Church ſome years before any offered to confute it, or to produce the *Lambeth* Record, which he affirmed was an evident ſign that the thing was true, or elſe having ſuch means to confute it they would not have been ſo long ſilent; what then may we think of thoſe Gentlemen who had ſo heavy a crime charged on them, and yet for near twenty years together never called the Accuſer to account? *Id.* p. 60.

The Doctour always refuſed to produce his Evidences, till required by Authority; only he gives us this Account, That the Papers of Reſolution in favour of the Murther, when it was found to be generally deteſted, were by the Pope's Order gathered up and burnt; but a Roman Catholick in *Paris* refuſed to deliver one in his poſſeſſion, but ſhewed it to a Proteſtant Friend, and related to him the whole carriage of the Negotiation. And I am ſure if the Proteſtants had been under ſuch an Imputation, the Papiſts would make good uſe of their ſilence to prove their Guilt.

But farther to ſhew their averſion to the Royal party, no ſooner had the Rebels of *Ireland*, in conſideration of the ſtraits they were in, made a ceſſa-

tion

tion for ſome time with the Lord *Inchequin*, but the Nuncio excommunicated all who obſerved it; and upon the concluſion of a ſecond Peace with the Duke of *Ormond*, His Majeſty's Lieutenant, the Aſſembly of the Biſhops and Clergy at *James-Town* renounced it, and as much as in them lay, reſtored the former confederacy anew; but of this we ſhall have a farther account in its due place. Anno 1648.

See the Excommunication in the Appendix to the Hiſt. of the Iriſh Rem. p. 34.

Walſh's Letters in the Pref.

In the mean while *Reilly*, Vicar General to the A. B. of *Dublin*, betrayed the Royal Camp of *Rathmines* to Coll. *Jones*, Governour of *Dublin* for the Parliament, which ſervice he afterwards pleaded for himſelf to the ſafety of his Life, which was in danger for his cruel Actions in the Rebellion, and he well deſerved more than bare ſafety from thoſe men, that defeat being the total ruine of His Majeſty's Affairs in *Ireland*. 1649.

Hiſt of the Iriſh Remon. p. 609

Priorat's Hiſt. of *France*, p. 49, &c.

At the ſame time the Rebels in *France* encreaſed both in Inſolence and Power daily, the Coadjutour of *Paris* going to St. *Germains*, in obedience to the Queens Commands, was tumultuouſly ſtopt by the People, who hindered the Nobility from following the King, and broke their Coaches; the Parliament forbad all places to receive any Gariſons from the King, liſted men, and reſolved upon a War; the Duke *D'Elbeaſe*, Duke of *Lonqueirlle*, Prince *Marſillack*, afterwards D. of *Rochfecault*, the Prince of *Conty*, and many other perſons of the greateſt Quality joining with them. Soon after *Normandy* and *Poicton* declared for the Pariſians, who ſent Deputies to call in the Spaniards to aſſiſt them; but theſe Troubles being in a little time appeaſed, new ones began in *Provence*, and *Guienne*, the Parliaments of thoſe Provinces, proſecuting the War with great fury, declared they would have no pardon from the King; and one *Gage*, a Prieſt, endeavoured to perſuade

Anno 1649. ſuade them to take the Sovereign Power on themſelves, which they declined; but to maintain the War they treated with the Spaniards for Aſſiſtance, both of Men and Moneys.

1650. This Year the Prince of *Conde* joined himſelf to the *Troudeurs*, which was the uſual Nickname of the diſcontented Party; but finding that they intended the advancement of *Chaſteau Neuf*, his mortal Enemy, he left them in diſguſt; however the Pariſians made ſeveral Inſurrections; and upon the Impriſonment of that Prince an open Rebellion broke out in *Berry*, whoſe Example was followed by *Normandy*, and *Burgundy*, to ſupport which the Spaniards agreed to contribute 2000 Foot, and 3000 Horſe, beſides great Summes of Money; and ſoon after the Parliament of *Bourdeaux* declared for the Rebells. *Id.* p. 117, &c.

During theſe Tranſactions the Popiſh Biſhops of *Ireland* met at *James-Town*, publiſhed a Declaration againſt all that ſhould adhere to the D. of *Ormond*, His Majeſty's Lord-Lieutenant in that Kingdom; upon which my † Authour makes this remark, that if the Archbiſhops, *&c.* in *Ireland* will take upon them to declare againſt the King's Authority where His Majeſty hath placed it, they aſſume an Authority to themſelves that no other Clergy ever pretended to, and declare ſufficiently to the King, how far they are from being Subjects, or intend to pay him any Obedience longer than they are governed in ſuch manner, and by ſuch Perſons as they think fit to be pleaſed with. See it at large, a d the Duke's Anſwer to it, Hiſt. of the Iriſh Remonſt. Ap. p. 65. † Hiſt. of the Iriſh Rebell. p. 261.

But not ſatisfied with refuſing Obedience to the King's Commiſſioner, the Confederates agreed, that if compounding with the Parliament ſhould be beſt for the People they ſhould doe it: And preſently after the Marqueſs of *Clauricard* had at their requeſt *Id.* p. 276.

taken

taken the Government upon him in his Majesty's Name, it was proposed in their Assembly, that they might send to the Enemy to treat with them upon surrendring all that was left into their hands. Anno 1650.

Thus did they chuse rather to submit to the Parliament, than obey the King, for they were not forced to that Submission; the army of the Enemy having made no progress at that time, neither had it been flusht with any new Success.

As forward was Father *Bret* to persuade the Gentlemen who had defended the Castle of *Jersey* for the King, to renounce the Royal Family, and Kingly Government, by taking the Engagement; affirming, that they were not to acknowledge any Supreme but the prevailing Power. 1651.

Vindic. of the Prot. Relig. p. 69.

All this while the Rebellion in *France* increased, the Parisians took Arms, designing to seize the King; and the Prince of *Conde* fortified several places, and confederated with the Spaniards, whom, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Nemours*, he called into *France* to his Assistance, with which he maintained the War all this Year, to whom the Duke of *Orleance* joined himself, and with all his Interest increased the Party.

Priorato's Hist. of *France*, p. 245, 285, 308, 333.

The next year Mr. *Tho. White* published his Book of the Grounds of Obedience and Government, wherein he asserts, That if a Prince governs ill he becomes a Robber, and the People may expell him, in which case they are not bound by any Promise made to him; and that they have no Obligation to endeavour the Restauration of a Prince so dispossessed of his Dominions, but rather to hinder it; nay, though he were wrongfully driven out; and such a Prince is absolutely obliged to renounce all Right and Claim to the Government; and if he doth not, he is worse than an Infidel. Thus after their Designs 1652.

Tom's Hist. of Plots, p. 15, 16.

Vindic. of the Prot. Relig. p. 67, &c.

Anno 1652. ſigns had effected the death of that good King, and expulſion of his late and preſent Majeſty, they contributed their Endeavours to hinder their return, and debauch thoſe who might attempt it; yet had ſome the confidence to commend this Gentleman to his late Majeſty, though the King knew him too well to take any notice of him.

That they deſigned to hinder the Reſtauration of the King, by an abſolute compliance with the uſurping Power, is affirmed by one of their Communion, who tells them that they were refractory to the Queen's Deſires at *Rome* for His Majeſty's Aſſiſtance, and that Collonel *Hutchinſon* could diſcover ſtrange Secrets about their treating with *Cromwell*. Jeſuites Reaſons unreaſonable, p. 103, 104.

And it is certain that in *Ireland* there were ſeveral Precepts granted by the Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and others, to pray for the ſucceſs of that Uſurper's Forces; while *Dominick Decupſy*, a Dominican, eſteemed a Perſon of great Holineſs, and *Long*, the Jeſuite, aſſerted, that the King being out of the Roman Church, it was not lawfull to pray for him particularly, or publickly on any other day except Good Fryday, as comprehended among the Infidels and Hereticks; and then only for the ſpiritual Welfare of his Soul, not for his temporal proſperity. Hiſt. of Iriſh Rebellion, p. 24'.

The Civil Wars continuing ſtill in *France*, our preſent Sovereign, then Duke of *York*, went into the King's Army; and the Princes being ſtraitened, called in the Duke of *Lorrain*, who with his Army marched to their Succour, ſo that they kept the Field all this and the enſuing Year. *Priorato*'s Hiſt. of *France*, p. 358, &c.

1654. *Anno* 1654. there was a Diſcourſe written by *Benoiſt de Treglies*, Collateral of the Council, or Regent of the Chancery of *Naples*, in which this Propoſition was maintained, *That when a Pope intends to exerciſe any Juriſdiction in a Countrey, he ought to* *St. Amour's* Annals, p. 448.

let his Writs be examined by the temporal Prince, that ſo it may be known whether the Cauſes and Perſons contained therein be of his Juriſdiction: Which Propoſition having been examined by the Inquiſition at *Rome*, at the expreſs command of the Pope, that Congregation declared it to be Heretical and Schiſmatical, prohibiting the Book, and threatening the ſevereſt cenſures againſt the Authour. Anno 1654.

Baily's Life of Fiſher, p. 260, 261. *London*, 1655. 8vo.

The following year affords us a farther evidence of the hopes the Romaniſts had conceived of the reſtauration of their Religion here; for Dr. *Baily*, at the end of the Life of *Fiſher*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, ſpeaking of the Lord *Cromwell*, and the great influence he had upon the proceedings in the beginning of the Reformation, expreſſes their hopes of his Party from the Uſurper, and his Counſels, in theſe words: *Who knows but that the Church may be healed of her Wounds by the ſame Name, ſithence the Almighty hath communicated ſo great a Secret unto Mortals as that there ſhould be ſuch a Salve made known to them, whereby the ſame Weapon that made the Wound ſhould work the Cure.* Oliva vera *is not ſo hard to be conſtrued* Oliverus, *as that it may not be believed that a Prophet, rather than a Herald, gave the common Father of Chriſtendom, the now Pope of* Rome, (Innocent X.) *ſuch Enſigns of his Nobility,* (viz. *a Dove holding an Olive Branch in her mouth,*) *ſince it falls ſhort in nothing of being a Propheſie, and fulfilled, but only his Highneſs running into her Arms, whoſe Emblem of Innocence bears him already in her mouth.* 1655.

Hiſt. of the Iriſh Remonſt. p. 740.

Three years after this Popiſh Loyal Flattery, Father *Ferrall*, a Capuchin, preſented a Treatiſe to the Cardinals of the Congregation, *de Propaganda Fide*, propoſing ſome Methods to revive the Rebellion in *Ireland*, and drive out not only the Engliſh, but alſo all the Iriſh who were deſcended from the old Engliſh 1658.

Anno 1658. gliſh Conquerours, as not fit to be truſted in ſo holy a League; and about the ſame time Father *Reiley, the Popiſh Primate, coming through *Bruſſels*, refuſed to kiſs the King's Hand, though ſome offered to introduce him: And to obtain favour with

1659. *Richard Cromwell*, he alledged that the Iriſh Natives had no affection to the King, and his Family; and therefore were fit to be truſted by the Protector; and upon his Arrival in *Ireland*, he made it his buſineſs to gain a party there to hinder the King's Reſtauration, promiſing them great aſſiſtance; upon which the King gave notice of thoſe Contrivances to *Don Stephano de Gamarro*, the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour, in *Holland*, ſo that he was recalled to *Rome*, to avoid the danger of the Law.

* The ſame who had betrayed *Rathmines* to *Jones*.

Hiſt. of the Iriſh Remon. p. 610.

And (which is a farther Evidence of the Enmity of that party to the Royal Family) when General *Monk* was at *London*, in proſecution of that great and good Deſign which he afterwards completed, and had by his prudent Conduct gained the Affections of the People *Monſieur de Bourdeaux*, the French Ambaſſadour, told Mr. *Clergis*, † *That Cardinal* Mazarine *would be glad to have the Honour of his Friendſhip, and would aſſiſt him faithfully in all his Enterpriſes; and that the General might be more confident of the Cardinal, he aſſured him that* Oliver Cromwell *kept ſo ſtrict a League with him, that he did not aſſume the Government without his Privity, and was directed ſtep by ſtep by him, in the progreſs of that Action; and therefore if he reſolved on that courſe, he ſhould not only have the Cardinal's Friendſhip and Counſel in the Attempt, but a ſafe Retreat, and honourable Support in* France, *if he failed in it.*

† *Long*'s Hiſt. of Plots, p. 87, 88.

1662. Soon after His Majeſty's Reſtauration, which all the Contrivances of theſe men could not hinder, the Jeſuites preſented a Paper to ſeveral perſons of

Honour, pleading to be included within a favourable Vote which had been made with reference to all other Romaniſts; in which they acknowledge, that no party in their Church think the Depoſing Doctrine ſinfull, but themſelves, who are by Order of their General forbidden to meddle with it: But, as their Anſwerer obſerves, this makes them but the more guilty, ſeeing their Loyalty depends upon the Will of their General, which is all they pretend to be influenced by in this matter: But this is not all, for they impoſe upon the World in that Aſſertion, there being no ſuch Decree which reſpects any other Countrey but *France*; and whereas (if we ſhould grant them that) they pretend to be bound by it under pain of Damnation, this likewiſe is falſe; for none of their Conſtitutions oblige them under ſo much as a Venial Sin.

Anno 1662.

Jeſuites Reaſons unreaſonable, p. 112, &c.

Therefore the ſame perſon adviſed them to join in a Subſcription of Abhorrence of thoſe Depoſing Doctrines, which had been too often maintained by them; but this was a piece of Loyalty to which they could never arrive.

Id. p. 127.

The former year ſome of the Iriſh Clergy and Gentry, to make ſome amends for their Rebellion, had ſubſcribed that Declaration which Mr. *Creſſy* publiſhed in the year 1647. which hath ſince been called the Iriſh Remonſtrance, and made a great noiſe in the World for ſome years; for no ſooner was an Account of this Loyal Action tranſmitted to *Rome*, but the Internuncio *De Vecchiis*, then Reſident at *Bruſſels*, by the Pope's Order declared, that his Holineſs had condemned it; and Cardinal *Barberini*, in a Letter to the Noblemen of *Ireland*, affirmed, that ſuch as ſubſcribe it do, to ſhew their Fidelity to the King, deſtroy their Faith; and therefore exhorted all to beware of thoſe Seducers who pro-

Hiſt of the Iriſh Remon. p. 16, 17, 18. Where ſee the Letters, and p. 513, 514.

Anno 1662. promoted the Subſcriptions to it, and † Father *Macedo*, a *Portugueze*, who had formerly made a Latine Panegyrick upon *Cromwell*, was employed to write againſt it. The *Dominicans refuſed abſolution to ſome of their Order, becauſe they would not retract their Approbations; and the Provincial box'd another for the ſame cauſe; † The Auguſtinians abſolutely refuſed to ſign it; ſo did the ‖ Franciſcans, and * the Jeſuites. † *Anthony Mac Gheoghegan*, Popiſh Biſhop of *Meath*, and ſeveral others, ſent Father *John Brady* to *Rome*, to get a direct Cenſure publiſhed againſt it: And the Theological Faculty at ‖ *Lovain*, declared that it contained many things contrary to the Catholick Faith, and ought not to be ſigned by any; But Father *Shelton*, and ſeveral other Prieſts, were more particular, who told Father *Walſh*, the Procurator for the Iriſh Clergy in this Affair, ‖ that they would not ſubſcribe that form, nor any other, denying a power in the Pope to depoſe the King, or abſolve Subjects from their Allegiance, becauſe this is a matter of right, controverted between two great Princes.

‖ *Id.* p. 43.
* p. 52.
† p. 54.
‖ p. 49.
* p. 60.
† p. 91.
‖ p. 102.
‖ p. 84.

1664. Two years after † *de Riddere*, Commiſſary General of the Franciſcans for the Belgick Provinces, in a National Congregation of all the Provincials of that Order ſubject to him, declared the Subſcribers of the Remonſtrance to be Schiſmaticks, reſerving a Power to their Superiours to proceed againſt them when it ſhould be convenient.

† p. 116.

1665. And the Nuncio *de Vecchiis*, in a Letter to Father *Caron*, calls the Remonſtrance a Rock of Offence; but the Biſhop of * *Ferns* he declared himſelf more poſitively for the Depoſing Power in his Letter to Dr. *James Cuſack*, *Jun.* 18. 1662. and therefore in his Letter to the ‖ D. of *Ormond*, *Sep.* 22. this year, he juſtifies all that was done at *James-Town* by the Romiſh

‖ p. 531.
* p. 617, &c.
‖ p. 620, 629.

Romiſh Biſhops, who broke the Peace of 1648. and two years after they excommunicated the Duke, then His Majeſty's Lieutenant there, refuſing to obey him any longer. Anno

† p. 624, &c. And the ſame Bp. in two † Letters to Father *Walſh* the next year, ſeriouſly profeſſed that he durſt not renounce the Pope's Depoſing Power, which was maintained by 7 *Saints*, (*St.* Thomas *one*,) 7 *Cardinals*, 1 *Patriarch*, 3 *A. Bps.* 10 *Bps. and* 31 *Claſſical Authors, with other eminent Divines*; and choſe rather to continue a baniſht man, than declare againſt them. 1666.

And when His Majeſty had granted liberty to the R. Clergy of that Nation to hold a national Synod that year, to try if they would give any aſſurance of their Loyalty, * Card. *Barberini* wrote to them not to ſubſcribe that Proteſtation; and the † Internuncio *Roſpiglioſi* affirmed, that to ſign the Remonſtrance rendered the Subſcribers Inſtruments of the Damnation of others. * The Cardinal minded them that the Kingdom remained under Excommunication, and therefore adviſed them to conſider what they did.

* p. 633.
† p. 634.

* Ld. *Clarend.* againſt *Creſſy*, p. 247, 248.

At length the Aſſembly met, and the Card. ſent Letters diſſuading them to give any ſuch aſſurance of their Loyalty, as being prejudicial to the Cath. Faith, which was ſeconded by another from the Internuncio, and the Bp. of *Ipres*, directed to ſome of the Synod, who were very obedient to theſe Admonitions; for when Father *Walſh* endeavoured to prove that ſeveral great Divines had oppoſed the Depoſing Doctrine, † Father *Netterville* interrupted him, affirming that none had aſſerted the contrary, but a Schiſmatical Hiſtorian, and a Poet, meaning *Sigibertus Gemblacenſis*, and *Dantes Aligherius*; * ſoon after which they reſolved not only not to ſign the Remonſtrance, but not to ſuffer it to be read in the Houſe: And when the Procuratour deſired them to beg his Majeſty's

Hiſt. of the Iriſh Remonſt. p. 647, &c.

† p. 657.

* p. 666.

Anno 1666. | ſty's Pardon for the late execrable Rebellion, * *they not only refuſed to ask pardon but ſo much as to acknowledge there was any need of it*; affirming publickly *that they knew none at all guilty of any Crime for any thing done in the War. And when the Lord Lieutenant deſired them to give his Majeſty ſome aſſurance of their future Obedience, in caſe of any Depoſition or Excommunication from the Pope, they refuſed even this without ſo much as putting it to the Queſtion.*

* *Id.* Pref. p. 3, 4.

They offered indeed ſeveral Forms inſtead of the Remonſtrance, but in none of them renounced the Depoſing Power; in that the Aſſembly ſigned at their breaking up, they diſowned the Doctrine, but would not declare that Doctrine which abetts it unſound and ſinfull; wherein they have been imitated by ſome late Writers, who though called upon to affirm it ſuch, never did it.

Idem. p. 763.

Once indeed they ſeemed to come ſomething near what was expected, when their * Chairman told Father *Walſh*, *That it was not out of any prejudice againſt the Remonſtrance they would not ſign it, but becauſe they thought it more becoming their Dignity and Liberty to word their own ſenſe; for the reſt, they were far from condemning that Remonſtrance or the Subſcribers thereof:* Yet would they not own this when deſired under their Hands, but refuſed; ſo that no good being expected, they were diſſolved, leaving an undeniable Evidence of their averſion to Loyalty, and approbation of the treaſonable Doctrine of the Ch. of *Rome*.

* p. 675.

Soon after the Diſſolution of this Synod the E. of *Sandwich*, Ambaſſadour in *Spain*, informed His Majeſty that Primate *Reilly* was emplyed to ſtir up his Countrey-men to rebell, upon which a Gurd was ſet upon him, and in a little time was ſent into *France*.

p. 746.

1674. The Bp. of *Ferns* ſtill juſtified the Rebellion, defending the Actions of the Clergy for *laudable, ver-*

Walſh's Letters p. 54.

tuous,

tuous, meritorious Deeds, and becoming good Men; and therefore needing no Repentance: And this is the last Account I find of him, for he soon after dyed. Anno

And now the Controversie about the *Regale* growing hot between the King of *France* and the present Pope, His Holiness had so much of the Spirit of his Predecessours, who were for asserting their Power over all the Kingdoms of the World, as to threaten the King with Excommunication, and that speedily, if he would not renounce his Claim, and he was as good as his word; for the King not being affraid of his Thunders, and refusing to lose his Right, and the Assembly of the Clergy joining with his Majesty, the Pope sent a Bull of Excommunication to his Nuncio, requiring him to publish it in the Assembly; but by the diligence of the Cardinal *d'Estree*, the Assembly was adjourned before the Arrival of the Bull. 1679. 1682.

News from *France*, p. 37. *Lond.* 1682. 4to.

At the same time *Szlepeche*, my Primate of *Hungary*, with his Clergy, maintained the Deposing Power, by a Censure of the contrary Opinion; and the next year the Spanish Inquisition at *Toledo* did the same; which was followed three years after by four *Theses*, publickly maintained by the Jesuites at their College of *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, wherein it was defended; and even among our selves the Authour of Popery Anatomised defends the Decree of the Council of *Laterane*, in that the Kings and Princes of *Europe* by their Ambassadours consented to it, affirming that the Christian World apprehended no injury, but rather security in that Decree. 1687. 1686.

Walsh's Letters in the Pref.

Popery Anat. p. 14. *Lond.* 1686. 4to.

FINIS.

Advertisement of two other Books writ by the Authour of this Book.

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